PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7434.—Vol. XLIX. *MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon, Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Dugean, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charters, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, January 19, at 2.30.
SPECIAL MATINEES of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 2.30. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 219th Time. EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Bardley Turner, J. Carne, C. Eaton, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 258th Time. Preceded at 7.30 by THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Gladys Homfrey, Annie Irish, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, Arnold, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunder, and Winifred Emery.
N.B.—SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY (Monday), at 2.30, of a new fantastic Comedy by Robert Buchanan, entitled "THAT DOCTOR CUPID!" in which Mr. Thomas Thorne and powerful company will appear.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 303rd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.15, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER will be performed, Miss KATE VAUGHAN being specially engaged to play Miss HARDCASTLE, while Mr. LIONEL BROUGH will appear as TONY LUMPKIN. HOW IT HAPPENED.—Miss Kate Vaughan will To-night and Every Evening conclude the performance with this celebrated monologue, and will introduce a dance. Mr. Mansfield has been ordered by his physician, Sir Morell Mackenzie, to cease work for a time.
RICHARD III., Shakspeare's tragedy, will be played at this theatre upon Mr. MANSFIELD'S RETURN.

STRAND THEATRE.
Last Two Nights.
(Under the management of Mr. C. H. Hawtrey.)
(By arrangement with Mr. Willie Edouin.)
TO-NIGHT will be performed, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA, at 9 o'clock. Mr. George Capel, Mr. Tom Squire, Mr. Fleming Norton, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, and Mr. Willie Warde; Miss Muriel Aubrey, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Misses S. and G. Baring, and Miss Marie Linden. Preceded, at 8.10, by A HIGHLAND LEGACY, by Mr. Brandon Thomas. Box-office open from Ten to Five.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 101st Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices: Stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeannie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, DOROTHY. 845th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.15, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. MORNING PERFORMANCES doors open 1.30. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

MR. RITCHIE'S RESURRECTION-PIE.

ONE of the comic papers represented Mr. RITCHIE the other day as a sausage-maker. The J.P.'s and Mr. Bumble and the rest of them were being thrown into the machine. Mr. RITCHIE was busily turning the handle, whilst his customers stood round, expectant and delighted at the prospect of a supply of brand-new sausages. The said customers are doomed, we fancy, to very considerable disappointment. The election of County Councils resembles a mythical cauldron much more than a sausage-machine, and Mr. RITCHIE'S Act is not so much a Revolution as a Resurrection. The J.P.'s and Mr. Bumble are thrown into the cauldron of popular election, but they come out the same J.P.'s and Mr. Bumble, only endowed with a fresh lease of life, that went in. When a week hence the results of the first election under the Local Government Act are summed up, the most salient factor will be found to be that the change has been one not of persons but of names.

That this will be so is clear, we think, from the unopposed returns already announced, and from the character of the candidates in the contested divisions. Take Gloucestershire, for instance. The nomination of county councillors for the sixty seats in this county has resulted in more than one half of unopposed elections. Thirty-five of the candidates nominated are unopposed. Of these twenty-four are magistrates, and of the twenty-five seats contested fourteen of the candidates are magistrates. Similar accounts reach us from nearly all the shires. "As to results," says one of the correspondents, in summing up the prospects, "it is evident that the majority of elected councillors will be of the old stamp of county magistracy." And not only that; but everywhere one hears that "men of position" are being returned unopposed, and that good work on the Quarter Sessions has been recognized by the electors. All this is very striking and very satisfactory. Radicals have reason to rejoice in it. So even more have Tories.

The satisfactory feature in the outlook for Radicals is the evidence afforded of the soundness of the principle of popular election. Mr. RITCHIE in the main outlines of the scheme adopted Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S "frankly democratic" attitude, and he has been abundantly justified by results. All sensible Radicals have always maintained that wealth and character and intellect will secure, if they choose, adequate recognition from the ballot boxes. This has been conspicuously the case now. A peer or a chairman of Quarter Sessions, or a well-known local magnate, has only to stand for the County Council to secure election, in most cases without even the trouble of a contest. In London the general level of the County Councillors will, we fear, be decidedly inferior to that of their rural brethren; but this is simply because so few good men have come forward, not because the electors hold back from them. One sees from all this how futile is the Tory cry for the special representation of intellect or character, and for the protection of wealth and vested interests. The device of co-opted Councillors, or Aldermen, was a concession to that cry. But the fact is that all the men who would naturally be marked out for County Aldermen will already have been elected Councillors, and the only persons, if any, who seem to want special protection are the representatives, not of the squires, but of "the people." Indeed, the elected County Councils will, if they are wise, co-opt not more country gentlemen, but farmers and butchers and bakers and candlestick-makers. If they do not, an agitation for the abolition of County Aldermen is certain.

The justification by results of popular election! is satisfactory to the Radical; but so even more to the Tory is the justification, by the vote of the new system, of the old. The iniquities of Quarter Sessions have been for years and years the stock-in-trade of Radical agitators. Effort after effort has been made to modify the system. At last a Tory Government took the thing boldly in hand, and reformed it altogether. For nomination was substituted popular election, with all the approved machinery of secret voting and prevention of corrupt practices. The experiment is tried, and the result is that nothing except the machinery turns out to be new. The men who come to the front are the same under popular election as under nomination. This is a great tribute to the squirearchy, and amounts to a reinforcement of the Conservative party which will probably have results in other fields. It ought in particular to greatly confirm Lord SALISBURY'S wavering courage in the matter of reforming the House of Lords. Now that the reform of Quarter Sessions has turned out to be so harmless a proceeding, it will be strange if Lord ROSEBERY does not next Session secure the support of all the shrewder men amongst the Tory peers. We confess that this is not a prospect which fills us with joy. Nevertheless, it is impossible for any man who is a patriot before he is a partisan not to feel some satisfaction at the evidence afforded by the County Council elections of the essential soundness of our rural system. If there had been any crying wrongs to be remedied, any palpable iniquities committed by Quarter Sessions to be redressed, is it credible that the people would send the members of Quarter Sessions to rule over them again? By a curious coincidence our system of rural government has been put into the cauldron in the year of the centenary of the French Revolution. It is an instructive lesson in the advantages of orderly progress and of opportune reform that the only result of the process should be to bring up the old rulers under new names and with a new lease of life.

THE PRINCE OF PARISIAN CARICATURISTS.

An Interview with "Caran d'Ache."

ONE of the greatest humourists of the age lives in that picturesque and artistic suburb of Paris, Passy, in a villa in the Rue de la Tour. Through a dimly lighted vestibule I was ushered into a large salon furnished with almost Oriental luxury, where heavy curtains and thick carpets deadened all sounds of the outside world, while large palms and other tropical plants placed in odd corners combined to give it quite an Eastern appearance; the gentle heat of some hidden calorifère which pervaded the apartment helped the illusion not a little, and carried one in imagination far away from gay Paris. For the moment I could hardly realize that I had only just left my fiacre in the Avenue Henri Martin, a few yards distant. It was, without a doubt, the milieu of an artist, a man of refinement and taste: such surroundings as these could not possibly belong to an ordinary man. The owner of this luxurious retreat must be, I thought, a man well advanced in years; one who has evidently substantially reaped the reward of long years of patient work (in a country where, as is generally known, art, though so much encouraged, is not the high road to fortune), and has at last decided to rest on his laurels and "take it easy" in the rural seclusion of Passy. Imagine my surprise when there entered quite a young man, tall, fair, of military appearance, about twenty-seven years of age, and who at first sight so reminded me of an Englishman that I half expected he would speak to me in English; he did not, however but received me with the usual cold, formal politesse of the French nation. He was at first somewhat reserved when I told him I wanted him to tell me something about himself and his work, but he gradually thawed as it seemed to dawn upon him that to be interviewed was not such a very dreadful ordeal after all.

"CARAN D'ACHE."

In reply to my question as to whether Caran d'Ache was really his name he told me that it was only a *nom de plume* (or *crayon*?), and that his real name is Emmanuel Poiré. I naturally asked him, what made him choose so strange a name for a signature? He explained to me, then, that he was born in Moscow, of French parents, that when he was doing his five years' compulsory military service in France he was always sketching during his leisure moments. As most of the results were of a broadly humorous nature, and might perhaps have done him harm had their authorship been suspected, he decided not to sign with his own name. It then occurred to him that the Russian word for pencil, "carandache," could easily be adapted into a good signature. This simple word is therefore likely to become a familiar name. He then continued, "My first successes were when I was in the army, and although I am really a 'humourist' my ambition has always been to become a painter of military subjects; in fact, had I not been an artist I should have adopted the army as a profession. All my sympathies have always been with

TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG.

A PLEA FOR THE STARVING AND HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.

We have received scores of letters in response to our appeal for the starving and homeless dogs of London, accompanied, many, we are glad to say, by subscriptions. These we acknowledge below up to Saturday. Now to give a few extracts from the letters. They are from all sorts and conditions —men, women, and children, including a few candid friends, such as a "Lover of Dogs," who says:—

"I HATE YOUR POLITICS, BUT I LOVE THE DOGS."

"I hate your politics, but I am quite with you when you have such articles in your paper as that which appeared the other day appealing for the poor starving dogs."

"EVERY ONE SHOULD SEND A TRIFLE."

Mrs. Josephine Butler writes:—"Here is a trifle for the poor dogs' 'Home.' I hope everybody will send a trifle whose life has ever been made sweeter, as mine has been, by the faithful, undying affection of a dog; for then you ought to receive a good deal."

FROM A LOVER OF DUMB ANIMALS.

"The touching description in your columns must appeal to any one possessing a heart; and any one possessing a heart must love dumb animals, especially the faithful 'cur.' Dogs are the faithful, dumb, true friends of our life. I only wish I had courage to visit the 'Home,' only I fear it would haunt one, not being able to relieve all little sufferers."

PREACH KINDNESS TO DOGS AND DUMB BEASTS FROM THE PULPIT.

"Many thanks, many times repeated, for your kindness in allowing the use of your columns for the touching appeal on behalf of the poor lost dogs of London. I am sure all lovers of the dog (and who with a proper heart in his body is not?) will feel grateful to you for your advocacy of the cause of our noble four-footed friends. I hope the appeal will be most generously responded to. I have listened to hundreds of sermons, and cannot recall one to memory that ever appealed to the hearers for their protection and better treatment of animals. How often I have regretted (with all reverence I write it) that Christ did not give His disciples a twelfth commandment charging them to exhort the Churches all over the world to treat animals with that kindness and protection which He Himself would, I am sure, if He were with us again! How different would have been the lot of our horses, dogs, and all animals if He had done so, Earth would have been a comparative Paradise for them, countless sermons on their behalf would have been preached, the noblest literature enriched our language, and our Christian brethren ever watchful where they are now so indifferent."

"USE FOR DOGS IN THE BURGLARY SEASON."

"Allow me to express my conviction that had there been a good active dog at Muswell-hill, the burglar in ambush would either have been detected in time or would have been too closely pursued to escape. A clever dog on the spot is worth half a dozen policemen afterwards."

A TESTIMONIAL FOR THE "HOME."

"I think the action you have taken greatly to be praised. We have had two excellent dogs from the Home; one died a natural death some years ago, the other we have now. Kindly acknowledge my small subscription in your paper to 'Draco.'"

"DISTRESSED BUT PLEASED."

"I have read with great distress and also with great pleasure your article on behalf of the starving London dogs. With great distress, to think that such an institution should be in want of funds, and with great pleasure, because I feel certain that your humane appeal will be sure to touch the hearts of the people."

This is only a small selection from the correspondence we have received on this painful subject. Now may we mention that several correspondents have written to suggest that a public entertainment should be given, the proceeds of which should be given to the Home. Of these offers we shall have more to say in a day or two. Meanwhile may we again urge EVERY LOVER OF A DOG to contribute to our fund? Just imagine what a large sum might be raised if every family who possessed a household pet would send ever so little a contribution. Let them realize the pitiful fate which might befall their own little dumb friend and companion if no such place as a home for lost and starving dogs existed!

Several correspondents have written to ask the prices of certain of Mr. Yates Carrington's sketches. We propose to give a complete list of the sketches as they appeared in the *Pall Mall Budget* with prices in a few days, and to that list we must refer them. Meanwhile we may add that we are reprinting the article with the complete set of sketches, on fine paper, and shall be glad to send copies free of cost to any one who will undertake to distribute them.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Amount acknowledged Jan. 10 ..... £9 2

C. Butler	£10	10	0	"Four Half-crowns"	£0	10	0
Miss Van de Weyer	5	0	0	A. Chenevix Trench	0	10	0
In Memoriam—August, 1888	5	0	0	"Lover of Dogs"	0	10	0
J. R. S. T.	2	2	0	"Oddo"	0	10	0
Mrs. Brooksbank	2	0	0	"A Friend"	0	7	6
W. S. Lilly	2	0	0	"Three Happy Dogs"	0	6	0
H. B. E.	2	0	0	A Poor Man but a Lover of Dogs	0	5	0
Laura Clarke	2	0	0	Mrs. Butler	0	5	0
"Pug Punch"	2	0	0	"A Lover of Dogs"	0	5	0
T. V. S.	2	0	0	H. Grundy	0	5	0
"In Memory of Tweed"	1	11	6	"Draco"	0	5	0
M.L.	1	1	0	Marie Le Blanc	0	5	0
Miss Pearce	1	1	0	Mrs. Plimsaul	0	5	0
Albert Fleming (2nd sub.)	1	1	0	Scott and Conn	0	5	0
"E. G., in memory of C. W."	1	1	0	"Puck," Esq.—a Pet	0	5	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Quin	1	1	0	Ashley Froude	0	5	0
Elliot Galer	1	1	0	C. P. Lucas	0	5	0
Venus Adonis, and Antinous	1	0	0	Henry St. G. Foley	0	5	0
W. P. Mills	1	0	0	S. P. O. T.	0	5	0
Lady Milbank	1	0	0	Mrs. Welbury Mitton	0	5	0
Hon. Lady Foley	1	0	0	Four Children of Reculver	0	4	0
Mrs. Bagot	0	10	0	"A Lover of Dogs"	0	3	0
Mrs. Kinglake	0	10	0	E. W.	0	2	6
Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker	0	10	0	Rascar	0	2	6
Mrs. Huddleston	0	10	0	A Working Man	0	2	6
Lady Sandford	0	10	0	"Little Bertie"	0	2	0
"A Happy Dog"	0	10	0	"Dot's Mite"	0	1	0
Miss Alice Miller	0	10	0	J. H.	0	0	6
"Faithful unto Death"	0	10	0				

Total Subscriptions received up to Saturday, January 12, £66 13s. 6d.

soldiers, as you will see if you care to come with me into my étude." I noticed he did not call it his atelier. He thereupon led me upstairs into a large room, which he said he used as a workroom. It was positively a sort of arsenal or military museum. All round the walls, arranged on shelves, were helmets, képis, and bearskins of all nations and epochs; there were racks filled with swords and guns, trophies of regimental flags and other interesting warlike paraphernalia, all of which combined to give the room the appearance of a mess room rather than the studio of a caricaturist.

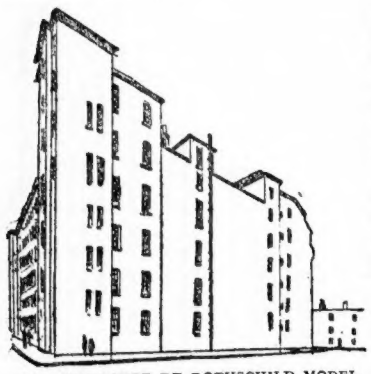
"I am at present painting," said M. Caran d'Ache, "a series of thirty large pictures of military events, which, when finished, I intend to exhibit in Paris, but not at the Salon," he added, with a smile which, by the way, I did not quite understand. He showed me four of these pictures, which were finished, painted in monochrome, and though perhaps not exactly great works of art, yet strikingly original in conception and execution. "Do you not think," said I, "that when an artist has made a hit in a certain line he ought to stick to that line?" His reply was characteristic of his versatile genius. "I think," he replied, "that an artist ought not to feel himself bound down to certain work merely because that work happens to be easier to him; *il doit faire de tout;* it is his only chance of finding out any latent powers he may possess, and which he would otherwise never discover if he is content to remain always in the groove which was once lucky to him." To my astonishment he told me he had never studied under any master, that all his knowledge of drawing had come to him, so to speak, naturally and from continual observation; that he never, under any circumstances, found it necessary to use a model for any of his work, not even for his horses, which are admirably drawn and perfect in construction. When he draws human beings or animals, in no matter how difficult positions, the drawing must come to him almost by instinct. Very much, I imagine, as a blind musician finds the notes of a piano.

The table was so thickly covered with sketches, finished drawings, and books that he had illustrated that one would have imagined he had never lost a minute of his time since he had commenced art; he, however, in a somewhat embarrassed manner, told me in reply to my question as to how many hours a day he worked, "I am, unfortunately, somewhat idle; I do not commence work very early in the morning." His wonderful facility of conception is, therefore, further augmented by the marvellous rapidity of his execution. Seeing pinned on the wall some of the principal pictures from the Christmas numbers of the English journals I ventured to ask his opinion on English journalistic art. He seemed perfectly *au courant* with the work of all our principal artists of the illustrated papers—in fact, a great deal more so than many of our own artists would be with the work of French draftsmen. Talking on this subject led him to speak of *Punch*, for the artists of which paper in general he expressed great admiration; with reference to Linley Sambourne in particular, he added, his drawings, in his opinion, were almost classical in their beauty. "And how about Harry Furniss?" said I. "Je ne l'aime pas autant: il a le talent trop facile," he replied.

It would be perfectly impossible for me to describe a quarter even of all the wonderful sketches which M. Caran d'Ache showed me, some so side-splitting that I could not help envying him his extraordinary gift of so being able to amuse. He told me that he had had the honour of being presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Paris last April, and that the Prince strongly advised him to come to London. The Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia also honoured him with a visit at his studio some few months since, and the Grand Duke was so impressed by all he was shown that he offered him "sa protection" if ever he decided to establish himself in Holy Russia. Finding that M. Caran d'Ache was becoming quite genial, I ventured, as I was taking my leave, to ask him if he would permit me to make a sketch of him, to which he readily consented, and the result he evidently considered satisfactory, as he appended his autograph to it.

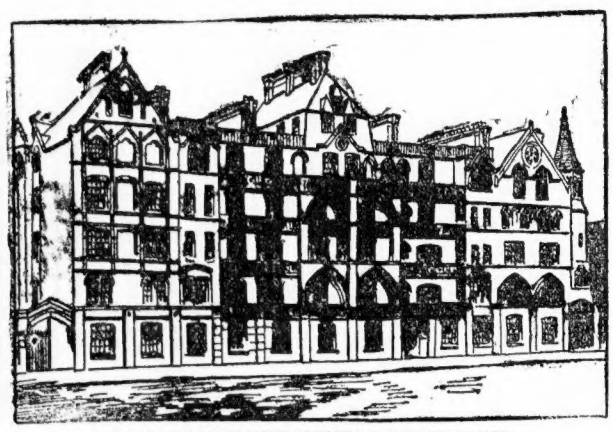
A SERMON IN STONES.

IN our recent articles on "Old and New London" we dealt only with the West-end. But the East-end is undergoing almost as great a transformation as the West. Unfortunately, however, it is in the East-end a transformation by no means universally for the better. There is, indeed, a great rage just now for model dwellings, but many of them are models of nothing but ugliness. What, for instance, could be more deadly,—more brutally indifferent to all æsthetic considerations—than this block which our artist sketched in the neighbourhood of Aldgate? No words could do justice to the frightful ugliness of this style of New London: the sketch is its best condemnation. It is only necessary to add that these "model dwellings" are quite as unlovely inside as outside: everywhere there is the same dull, monotonous, and hideous gloom.



THE CHARLOTTE DE ROTHSCHILD MODEL DWELLINGS.

What makes this monstrosity the more monstrous is the knowledge that it is so wanton, so unnecessary. Here, for instance, is a sketch of another



BLOCK OF BUILDINGS ADJOINING TOYNBEE HALL.

block of model dwellings close by. There is nothing elaborate, nothing especially costly, about the block; but at any rate there is some recognition of the æsthetic sense, some variety, some ornament. Compared with the palaces of the rich, this model dwelling is poor enough; but in contrast with that prison sketched above, is it not itself a palace?

The contrast between the two does not become less remarkable on closer inspection. One of the blocks is called "The Charlotte de Rothschild Model Dwellings." The other is close to Toynbee Hall, and is partly inhabited by University Extension students. The one block was built by millionaires; the other, by a man of letters and by a couple of governesses. It is the repulsive, prison-like block that the rich people built; the attractive, home-like block that the savings of the governesses built. The company of millionaires have given their tenants nothing but the barest bricks, so that the property should pay and the Great Law of Adequate Return for Capital be obeyed. The comparatively poor individuals have thrown in something of that adornment which makes their own lives pleasant, and have defied the Laws of Economy in the name of Christian charity. Is it not an instructive contrast? and are there not sermons in stones still waiting to be preached?

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Prince Bismarck is to speak to-morrow in the Reichstag, and it is expected that, as usual, he will say something to the point. Prince Bismarck is usually Dr. Jekyll in the tribune, and never more so than when he has been Mr. Hyde in his newspapers. The Chancellor is very shrewd and dexterous, and, although he may naturally and properly say that he cannot possibly doubt the word of a German officer who reported the conversation of Bazaine, he can declare that it is equally impossible for him to reject the positive assertion of Sir Robert Morier that Bazaine's statement had no foundation in fact. Bazaine has only been found out in one falsehood the more, and the incident will close. Its lesson will remain, however, and that lesson will be very salutary both for Germany and for England.

We do not believe that there is a word of truth in the statement of the *Kolnische Zeitung* to the effect that Sir Robert Morier's position at the English Court has been in the least degree shaken by the patriotic, statesmanlike efforts which he has made to bring about a rapprochement between England and Russia. It is rather far-fetched to say that Sir Robert has lost ground with her Majesty because of the Battenberg marriage incident. Who was responsible for stopping the Battenberg marriage? Bismarck; certainly not Sir Robert. If, therefore, that incident were to be allowed to influence the policy of England, it would operate much more seriously against Sir Robert Morier's assailant than against Sir Robert Morier himself, for the latter if he had anything to do with it at all, which is more than doubtful, played a very subordinate part. But how characteristic of the *Kölnische* is this attempt to use the support which it believes Sir Robert gave to Prince Bismarck's policy last year in order to help Prince Bismarck to trip him up this year!

Professor Romanes in his interesting lecture at Toynbee Hall last night gave the true answer to those who discount the value of Christianity on the ground that its morality was not original. The objection, so far as it goes, may be true enough. In the moralists and philosophers of pre-Christian times, many, if not most, of the distinctively "Christian" ideas are to be found. But the essence of Christianity was not the preaching of a moral philosophy, but the practising of it—or rather the union of the two things in one "It was only before the presence of Christ," said Professor Romanes, "that the dry bones of ethical abstraction had sprung into life. . . . The more keen the intellectual criticism, the greater was the appreciation of the uniqueness of Christ's personality." Truth was truth before Christianity. The conversion of truth into life was its function in the evolution of mankind.

The news from East Africa continues to be as bad as bad can be. All pretext that the joint operations are to be limited to a blockade by sea is now abandoned. The Germans are ordering up batteries of field artillery to Zanzibar, and Captain Wissmann who dined last Friday with Prince Bismarck, will take a force ashore to operate against the Arabs on land. Prince Bismarck, it is clear, does not realize what kind of a wolf it is that he has by the ears at Zanzibar. Of one thing, however, we ought to be certain, and that is that, no matter what pressure is brought to bear from Berlin, we have neither part nor lot in the German campaign against Central Africa. We are married to Germany, said Count Herbert Bismarck, so far as the maritime operations are concerned. The conjugal union does not extend to the mainland. The marital contract is strictly maritime.

The "shilling shockers" of science will soon be driving its fairy-tales out of the market. In the "Transactions" of the Psychical Society, Mr. W. H. Myers details for us a case of hypnotism which leaves Mr. Stevenson's imagination a whole "personality" behind. Mr. Myers's heroine is in her waking moments a stolid Norman peasant woman, Léonie by name; but she can be hypnotized into two trance-characters, Léontine and Léonore, utterly distinct from Léonie and from each other. Léontine, being lively and sarcastic, heartily despises the phlegmatic Léonie; while Léonore is, and knows herself to be, a superior person to either of the other two. Each personality has only the most fragmentary recollection of the sayings and doings of the others; but a command conveyed to Léonore or Léontine will be executed, unconsciously, by Léonie. Before examining into the psychological lessons of this case, one would like to know how much Léonie-Léontine-Léonore earns (or earn) for allowing Professor Janet, of Havre, to experiment with her (or them).

How charming M. Renan can be sometimes! His little speech yesterday at the Breton festival was quite perfect as a specimen of delicate humour and of poetical fancy. He was praising the imaginative element in the Celtic character, and remarked with reference to the Three Wise Men or Kings who came to the East from Bethlehem:—

> Our minds revolt against the harsh realities of this world, and we take refuge in the ideal one, which is to us the Kingdom of Heaven. This is why we are so happy, though from the worldling's point of view so unsuccessful. We rise above misfortune; in our dreamland we find the myrrh, frankincense, and gold; we are irrepressible because no conqueror can rob us of Fancy. Perhaps we are childish in deferring Reality for Fancy, but it was to the child element in human nature that the three Royal Wise Men from the East did homage at Bethlehem.

How true, and how prettily put! But what a pity it is that M. Renan so often pays tribute to other than the child element in human nature!

One of the most important of the duties of the coming County Council of London will be the devising and executing of new streets. Especially is the need for new thoroughfares felt in Central London, where houses have been jammed together without any consideration for the general convenience of the community. For example, between Chancery-lane and Drury-lane is a great impenetrable block largely occupied by squalid slums so shut in that the outside air never reaches them, and the inbred stench of fried fish and decaying offal never leaves them. At comparatively little expense a broad thoroughfare might be cut through the worst part of this district. Running due north and south it would pass along the west side of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and debouch into the Strand by way of Newcastle-street, at the back of St. Mary's Church, and into Holborn at a point where there is now a narrow passage about fifty yards to the east of Little Queen-street. A continuation of the same line due north across Holborn would lead into Hunter-street, and we should then have a broad roadway from St. Pancras direct to the Strand.

New streets have hitherto always been expensive improvements, but there is no reason why they should be if properly managed. A new thoroughfare nearly always increases the value of the surrounding property, so that if municipal bodies, instead of buying only the land they want for the street and a small margin of frontage, bought the whole of the area affected by the improvement, the increased rentals they could get would soon extinguish the cost of making the new road. In this way the whole of the community would get the full benefit of municipal improvements, instead of the greater part going into the pockets of the ground landlords. The working of this scheme, too, would gradually transfer the ownership of a large portion of the soil of our cities to the municipal authorities, and so we should be saved, on the one hand, from the evils of private ownership; on the other, from the odium of wholesale expropriation.

The absurdities of private ownership of land in large cities are, by the way, very well illustrated by the condition of Chancery-lane. The full width of this lane is little enough, much too little for the traffic that passes along it, but from this narrow width an extra strip is cut off by the railings erected by different property owners to mark their boundaries. These railed-off strips of ground are generally one or two feet wide, but in some cases the railings stand more than three feet away from the walls of the houses. Why should foot passengers thus be deprived of available walking space? These tiny segregated strips are absolutely of no use to their owners, while they would be of infinite use to the thousands of people who daily jostle one another along the narrow pavement. But the "sacred rights of property" decree that these scraps of land must remain railed off till the public is willing to pay a fancy price for them.

The appeal to every lover of a dog which we published the other day seems to have gone home to the heart of the public. We publish elsewhere a first list of subscriptions, to which we hope we may have to add daily. If all the owners of dogs in London would contribute to the Battersea Home every year one week's cost of the keep of their favourites that establishment would be in clover. As they have not done so hitherto they had better pay up arrears in the shape of a subscription to our Fund, and then start afresh.

Sir Robert Morier was the observed of all observers at the Winter Palace yesterday and no wonder, if, as the *Times* correspondent says, he went accompanied by no fewer than *ten* secretaries, and his son fresh from the frozen sea. The British Embassy at St. Petersburg was exceptionally strong in its secretarial staff last year when Sir Robert rejoiced in the possession of Mr. Hardinge, one of the most promising juniors in the diplomatic service, and Mr. Eliot, who is perhaps the most accomplished linguist under the Foreign Office; but what he can do with ten secretaries will be a puzzle to all his colleagues, who often have to make shift with one, or at the most with two. If there is not a mistake in the number it is probable that the excess is temporary and accidental. No Embassy in the British service could support permanently ten secretaries.

A wooden coffin has been discovered in the crypt of the parish church of Linares, in Spain, bearing the following strange inscription:—"Herein lie the pretended corpse of Francisco Pizarro." It is needless to say that the coffin was eagerly opened, notwithstanding the disclaimer. It was found to contain a corpse which had been carefully "mummified," and which was clothed in a garment of violet cloth. The countenance is said to be remarkably like the portaits of Pizarro, and it has a pointed beard like his. One of the hands was detached, and lay near the body, the other hand reposed upon the breast. Neither jewels nor a sword were found in the coffin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. PARKER AND LIVING PREACHERS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—What I intended to say, and to the best of my recollection did say, was that doctrine which did not adopt the evangelical view of Christ and His cross, even when preached by men of such transcendent ability and personal excellence as James Martineau and Stopford Brooke, failed to reach the common heart of the world. If I said anything opposed to the spirit of this sentiment, I did myself rather than others serious injustice.

The City Temple, January 12. JOSEPH PARKER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot but think that both Dr. Parker and Mrs. Ormiston Chant take a very low view of the preacher's office when they test a minister's claim to greatness and usefulness by his capacity to produce tears in the eyes of his hearers. One is reminded of the lines:—

> Preachy, preachy, preachy,
> Not too long beseechy.
> Wear a white tie and make 'em all cry,
> Preachy, preachy, preachy.

Dr. Parker says Mr. Stopford Brooke cannot "make 'em all cry," and, therefore, he is of no use to heart-aching men and women. Mrs. Ormiston Chant says she has cried in Mr. Brooke's chapel, and, therefore, Dr. Parker's statement is based on an incomplete induction. I should be sorry to leave the question raised by Dr. Parker in this unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Brooke deserves a better defence. I have been a member of his congregation for a longer period than even Mrs. Chant, but I cannot remember a single occasion on which I was moved to tears by his oratory. On the other hand, I know of no living preacher who can equal Mr. Brooke as an inspirer of high thoughts and great actions. Hearts are not always aching: they are more often wanting in life and healthy action, and this "kindling power" possessed by Mr. Brooke is to me of more value than the hysterical methods favoured by Dr. Parker and Mrs. Chant. Of how many preachers of "the Cross of Christ" can it be said that "to listen to him is an inspiration"? And yet one hears this said almost every Sunday of Mr. Brooke.—Yours faithfully,

5, *Nassington-road, Hampstead, N.W.* EDWARD BENNETT.

DINNERS FOR STARVING CHILDREN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—You have readers who are willing to help starving dogs: have you any willing to help starving children? One of the poorest schools in the Tower Hamlets is attended by little children who come to it without breakfast, and go home to an insufficient dinner. Most of their fathers are dockers, and the mothers try to earn a trifle by matchbox-making. Close by the school is a well-warmed, comfortable room, where they can dine amply for 1*d.* Mrs. Taylor, a widow lady, devotes her time and her money to keeping open this place, from which she supplies nourishing meals to the poverty-stricken people round her, herself superintending the cooking and distribution. She will provide for our little school children at 1*d.* a head, and the head mistress of the school in question, St. Paul's-road, will, out of her wide knowledge of the home conditions of her pupils, select those in the sorest need of food. There is urgent necessity for at least six hundred dinners a week, and I want your readers, Sir, to send me money enough to provide for these during the next four months. The difficulty of teaching these hungry children can only be appreciated by those to whom this hard lot falls. The difference made by feeding them should be seen to be believed. It will be seen that, under the above arrangement, every pound sent means 240 dinners, as Mrs. Taylor provides all that is necessary in the way of apparatus, house-room, &c. The money can be sent to me, addressed to me either at 19, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, N.W., or at the address at the foot of this letter. Subscriptions will, by the courtesy of the Editor, be acknowledged here.

34, *Bouverie-street, E.C.* ANNIE BESANT,
Senior Member for the Tower Hamlets, London School Board.

A REGENT STREET LILLIPUT.

BY A MODERN GULLIVER.

'GRETCHENS and Hänschens are all very well in their way provided they do not interfere with the good name of our own little people," said I to myself as I stood admiring a window full of wonderful toys at 172, Regent-street, some mornings ago. A desire for truth, nothing more nor less, prompted me to investigate the matter before it should seriously disturb my mental equilibrium, so I looked at the name over the shop, turned the handle of the door, and entered.

THE BEST TOYS FRENCH NOT GERMAN.

"Mr. Robinson," I said, addressing the evident proprietor of the establishment, "I am anxious to know how much veracity lies in the oft-quoted saying—

> What the children of Germany earn money in making,
> The children of England take pleasure in breaking.

"Very little veracity, indeed. These mechanical toys of ours are almost all made in Paris, not by any particular house, but by isolated workmen living in garrets, geniuses in their way, whom we hunt up year after year to buy what they have been spending months in making. Christmas is their harvest-time, and they know they have then a good market for the proceeds of their labour. The newest and most ingenious toys pay them best, but when there is a run on any special article, like the 'English masher' last year, or the 'walking postman,' they find that orders also bring in a fair share of money. The workers are mostly men. However, as they send out the toys finished ready for the shop, you can understand that frequently the services of women, and occasionally of children, are requisitioned. It is a mistake to think that good toys come from Germany. The solid Germans imitate the *chic* French, and the result is that they succeed in producing an inferior copy a year after. Cheap toys, void of all originality, come from Germany in large quantities, but these you see here are, with very few exceptions, all French."

THE DAYS OF DULL TOYS ARE OVER.

"The trade, if I mistake not, has developed wonderfully of late?"—"Wonderfully. In fact, I calculate that it has doubled within the past five years. And the young people are twice as exacting as they used to be. Here is a primitive toy," and Mr. Robinson held up a sheet of hinged cardboard on which was represented a perpendicular succession of men and women. By turning a small handle they all were suddenly provided with a new set of heads, and as every turn produced a similar effect the variety seemed endless. "This used to please old and young children, years ago—now we are bringing it out as a novel curiosity, and as such, I have no doubt, it will be fashionable. But it would not satisfy toy-buyers to-day for any other reason."

"I suppose not. With this great development going on you must notice, I should think, an increasing distinction of taste in your girl and boy customers?"—"Decidedly I do. It is all the effect of education, which is leaving nursery rhymes and ordinary dolls entirely in the background. Toys must be actively able to do something to please children, nowadays. Furry quadrupeds and bright-feathered birds are valueless in their eyes unless they can walk about or give expression to some kind of emotion or other. This moment we have not one passive doll on the premises. Here is a mechanical one which needs only winding up to send her trotting along calling 'Pa-pa' and 'Ma-ma' like any living baby. See, if you put her lying down she cries bitterly to be taken up. Evidently she has had a bad dream (she is in her night dress), and is afraid to go to bed again. I expect she will be popular with little folk this season as the embodiment of a protest against the obnoxious 'early-to-bed' doctrine."

TASTE IN TOYS.

"When do you think a difference of taste begins to assert itself in children?"—"After twelve years of age I find there is very little common ground in the mechanical toydom of girls and boys. Their recreations then diverge widely. Take girls, for instance; I am afraid I must say they have a fancy for the mysterious and inexplicable, rather than the problematic and scientific. A 'planchette' pleases them, and a 'fortune teller' will make them quite happy. They can preside over these and wield an imaginary influence concerning the future which has no existence in connection with the 'mechanical race-game' so attractive to their brothers of about the same age. The more technical training of a boy makes itself very much felt in our business. Any form of steam apparatus delights him, and these 'clockwork railways,' consisting of engine, carriages, guard's van, turn table, twenty feet of rails, and shunting gear, are his ideal present. From these the average youth advances to magic lanterns, conjuring tricks, optic illusions like the 'praxinoscope theatre' here—an ingenious combination of the 'wheel of life' and 'Pepper's ghost.' Microscopes, telescopes, and photographic arrangements then arise him, and gradually lead to science in earnest. With girls we never reach such a point of development. They pass from their dolls into the womanly concerns of house-management and needlework."

TOYS FOR ADULTS.

"And yet you have toys for adults, Mr. Robinson?"

"Well, 'toys' is hardly the word. We have mechanical inventions which take their fancy and serve as ornaments. Here are decanters and dessert dishes which you cannot raise from the table without producing sweet music. There is a hat-stand of the same nature. If your visitor hangs any kind of a hat on it it plays a tune. The same happens with this cigar-stand when you open it for use—you have a melody. Those large, expensive toys, some of which are in the window, are more mechanical marvels than anything else. As pieces of elaborate machinery they are wonderfully beautiful, and their actions and positions when in motion are so natural that they never fail to attract a crowd."

I looked towards the window, and saw a screen of human faces of all ages outside the glass, watching with keen interest the distracted efforts of a farm labourer to keep a fine fat pig from entering his own sty. There was no sign of any machinery anywhere, and the man chucked at the end of the now straightened tail with all his might, while the animal resisted the backward tendency with very commendable obstinacy. The result was a desperate and exciting struggle, the artistic effect of which was considerably heightened by the close proximity of a very stylish French *dindon*, ogling and airing himself in the most affected manner. Equally disdainful of the porcine contest going on was a gorgeously dressed son of Africa singing away with many grimaces and much gesture as he accompanied himself skilfully on the banjo; and not far from him a stubborn donkey yoked to a cart was behaving in a most life-like fashion as regards the spasmodic action of the hind legs.

Many poor, waif-like little faces were full of happiness watching all these automata from the street, and as I felt a happiness of my own in contemplating theirs I mourned over the big prices which placed the possibility of possession a thousand miles away.

FROM A SHILLING TO £20.

"They range from one shilling to twenty pounds. Half-a-crown is the usual price for a novelty like this 'fly,' which promises to be the favourite of the season, and which we have just patented." Mr. Robinson here applied the magical turn of a screw to a formidable-looking, green, coleopterous insect suspended by a string from the ceiling. Away it flew in a second, wheeling and whirring around my head in such a truly dor-beetle fashion that I could hardly suppress the fear that it might prove the rule of its ordinary behaviour by alighting, for the sake of variety, somewhere about my person.

Meanwhile the process of infusing automatism into various other creations had been going on, and I was soon surrounded by a lilliputian population. At my feet a well-fed but disconsolate cat was fast following in the footsteps of an equally discontented, yet Childers-like, goat—the one *miowing* and the other *meh-hah-ing*. Fairy figures of miniature men and women were moving in every direction, and, like Gulliver, I became a "man-mountain" who had to take care "not to trample upon the bodies of any of the subjects, their horses or carriages."

"Before I go, Mr. Robinson, may I ask you, when do you propose to manufacture a life-sized man and send him out fully equipped for the struggle of life? Frankenstein's failure in producing a useful article of the kind should in no way act as a deterrent, considering that the toy-trade has made such rapid strides forward these last few years. What would you think now of a few constables for Whitechapel and Trafalgar-square? If I were you I should certainly see the Home Secretary on the matter. The idea would be sure to please him. Don't you think so?"

Perceiving that Mr. Robinson was too cautious to risk an opinion on so grave a question, I relieved him from the temporary embarrassment by thanking him heartily for the glimpse he had given me into his mechanical toy-kingdom, and by wishing him, "Good morning."

"OUR RARER BIRDS."*

THE subjects of ornithology and of the wild life of the country are perennially popular, and there is no lack of new books designed to foster the love of these studies. In "Our Rarer Birds" we have a large and handsome volume, the perusal of which we undertook with high anticipations which we cannot say have been realized. We do not like to judge harshly, and in the wish to write something favourable of this book may remark that to those who are ignorant of the subjects with which it deals, who only seek a superficial acquaintance, and are careless of the quality of the knowledge they imbibe, Mr. Dixon's "studies" may prove entertaining and interesting. But this is an age when absolute ignorance is quite as "rare" as guillemots or golden plovers, and, having regard to the existing standard of popular knowledge on technical subjects, it is hardly too much to ask that each new book should show some *raison d'être*—should in some way or other advance our knowledge or enlarge our field of thought. None of these qualifications can fairly, in our opinion, be claimed for the volume before us. The bulk of the information it contains, including almost everything that is reliable, is already a thrice-told tale: there is little or nothing new, no fresh ideas or lines of thought, no close reasoning or evidence of careful work to satisfy the inquiring mind; and, worse still, the volume is disfigured throughout with mistakes and misstatements of well-ascertained facts which are alike inconceivable and unpardonable.

Among the common warblers and small birds, and with some of the seafowl and rockbirds of the coast, notably the St. Kildan forms, the author is more at home; but how some of these, and many more of the subjects of his chapters (as, *e.g.*, hooded crows, dunlins, curlews, common terns, kittiwakes, herring gulls, and the like) can be classified as among the "rarer" birds passes our comprehension. Yet, while selecting in many cases comparatively common species for delineation, the author's "studies" of them abound in errors. Into an enumeration of these numerous technical blunders we cannot conveniently enter at present; but we think it would surprise many sportsmen to learn that a blackcock (or woodcock, either) "on rising usually utters a harsh alarm note," or that a wild duck, "when approached suddenly, cannot rise for a few moments, but flaps hastily along the surface of the water until it gets well upon the wing"! The spring of a wild duck, on the contrary, is about as smart and as vertical as the flight of a sky-rocket; but perhaps the author's experience is limited to seeing the old moulting drakes in July. Indeed, as regards the ordinary *winter* conditions of bird-life Mr. Dixon appears singularly oblivious, for at the outset he tells us that the "arrival (of migratory birds) is the harbinger of spring; their departure the *unfailing* sign of winter's advent," entirely ignoring the fact that the arrival of a great majority of our visitors indicates the approach of winter, not spring, which to them only brings notice to quit. Again, wild-fowlers will hardly agree that the Bernicle geese are smaller than the Brents, that the pink-footed goose has a *yellow* bill, that garganeys are ever found "associated with mallards in *winter*," or that whimbrels frequent the mud-flats at that season. Blemishes such as these, which we select from dozens of similar blunders, deprive the book of any claim to accuracy, and make one doubtful as to other statements and observations.

Nor does the author's style please us any more than his material: there is rather too much of what Mr. Dixon calls the "poetry of ornithology," but which we should be inclined to designate by a less euphonious name; again, there is something lymphatic in his repeated, "Stroll with me in the woods," "Stray this wintry morning to the shore," or, "Cast your fieldglass upon that group of birds," expressions which seem to take all the earnestness and the backbone out of the pursuit, for, like every other worth following, ornithology requires and deserves one's fullest energies.

While expressing our opinion unreservedly on the shortcomings of Mr. Dixon's book, we write in good faith, and in the conviction that though such books may serve a good purpose in encouraging a taste for a very charming study, yet, on the other hand, such loose writing as we have indicated tends to clog the wheels of science, to mislead its students, and to throw back for years the popular diffusion of knowledge. Of the illus-

trations we can speak in terms of the highest praise: they are the work of Mr. Whymper, and we give two or three examples herewith. While nearly all are excellent, we congratulate the artist on producing some really charming pictures of wild-bird life.

NEW BOOKS.

"THE KINGDOM OF GEORGIA."

"The Kingdom of Georgia." By Oliver Wardrop. (Sampson Low and Co.) Georgia is no more a kingdom, for Giorgi, the last of its Kings, died in 1800, and the Tzar reigns in his stead. It is a marvel indeed how it preserved so long its separate existence, preserved it in spite of Tartars, Turks, and Persians. A life so hard, with a race that has any real grit in it, would doubtless do much to cherish warlike virtues and to keep alive national characteristics These indeed the Georgians still possess. Mr. Wardrop seems to have been charmed with them. Open-handed, open-hearted, innocent folk, he calls them, and he quotes with approval the proverb which declares "An Armenian's soul is in his head; a Georgian's in his eye." That they are a fine race, physically, may readily be conceded. Of course they are Asiatics. That we can see at once from a glance at the portraits of their great King Irakli. After the wont of Asiatics they showed the best side of their character to Mr. Wardrop, as to a guest and an Englishman. And his visit was not long enough to enable him to make a real study of their character. He gives us a sketch of Georgian life and manners, a few notes on the history, literature, and politics of the country, with some specimens of Georgian music, which has far too much of Mongolian monotony to suit English ears, and adds a good bibliography.

* "Our Rarer Birds." By Charles Dixon. (London: Richard Bentley and Son. 1888.)

NAMES OF NOVELS.

THE annual crop of published novels is estimated at about eight hundred, and for each of these a distinguishing name has to be found—no easy matter, as Mr. Payn has testified in his "Literary Reminiscences." The difficulty, though it increases every year, is no new one, and long ago it appears to have proved too much even for the inventiveness of Shakspeare, who cut the knot with such titles as "Twelfth Night; or, What you Will," and "As You Like It." Or perhaps he was but acting up to his professed contempt of names. A rose, we are told, by any other name would smell as sweet, and certainly the comedy which shows us Viola and Malvolio is none the worse because the spectator is free to call it by what name he pleases.

Whatever Shakspeare may have thought about the matter, it is obvious from Mr. Mudie's catalogue, and from the literary announcements in the daily papers, that the difficulty is one which most of our novelists feel acutely. Some day, perhaps, a desperate author, tired of cudgelling his brains for a satisfactory title, will give up the attempt and set a new fashion. "Now ready, at all the libraries, a novel (op. 99)," by Mr. James Payn, or Mrs. Oliphant, or "whom you will": such a notice would have the double charm of freshness and simplicity, though it would give us no hint as to the contents of the work: but then, neither do such titles as "Lorna Doone" or "Robert Elsmere." This last class is the simplest and most obvious, and has obtained ever since novels were first written. For want of a more suggestive title, it is always open to an author to name his story after the hero or heroine.

Another form of nomenclature in which novelists have occasionally found refuge is the Reade-Besantine one, of labelling a book with a proverb or quotation, as "Love me little, love me long," "Shepherds all and Maidens Fair." The objection to this style is that it is "out of the centre," and some people—Mr. Swinburne amongst them—cannot away with it. It has Elizabethan precedent in its favour—"Rule a Wife, and have a Wife," "A Mad World, my Masters," &c. But such titles are too cumbrous for general use. They recall the name of Lord George Bentinck's horse, "Here I go with my Eye out."

Titles for novels are made to pattern for the most part, and it is not often that we light upon one *sui generis*. Thus the "shilling shocker" is generally about a "mystery" connected with this or that place or article. Of late we have had "The Mill Mystery," "The Cliff Mystery," the Mysteries "of a Hansom Cab" and "of a Turkish Bath," "The Mystery of Mirbridge," and (in the *Pall Mall*) "The Mystery of Cloomber." These by no means exhaust the mysterious list; the bookstalls could doubtless furnish materials for prolonging it to the crack of doom.

The indefinite article is used in naming novels much more commonly than was formerly the case, and we find it in certain frequently recurring conjunctions. Thus we have "A Life's Atonement," "A Life's Morning," "A Life's Mistake," and the like. In "The Giant's Robe" a publisher suggests "A Modern Merlin" as a better title than "Glamour." Possibly it is to the publishers, rather than to the novelists, that we owe such names as "A Modern Magician," "A Modern Brigand," "A Modern Circe," "A Modern Delilah," all of which have appeared within the last year. "A Modern Faust," by the way, is the title of a volume of poems lately announced. Perhaps this nomenclature is popular, but when "A Modern Circe" and "A Modern Delilah" are published within a few months of each other, it would certainly seem as though fresh titles were a rare commodity. Some people, no doubt, have a talent for devising them: a poor novel is often better named than it deserves. Why should not titles have a market value? The inventor of a good one, instead of wasting it upon a third-rate story of his own facture, might advertise in the *Athenæum* for a purchaser. He ought to be well paid for it, since an attractive title goes a long way towards selling a novel.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.)

POLITICAL.

ANON. "The Remedy for Landlordism; or, Free Land Tenure." (Kegan Paul.)
[The anonymous author of this little book counsels a sweeping reform. He would remove all legal hindrances to the natural diffusion of landed property: dividing the United Kingdom into provinces, and raising a Government guarantee fund at 3 per cent. This Imperial Land Fund would be available for the purpose of loans, and would carry with it a system of provincial government. An appendix contains Foreign Office reports on the tenure of land in various European countries, Pp. 119, cloth, 2s. 6d.]

GILMORE, JAMES R. (Edmund Kirke). "The Advance Guard of Western Civilization."

Same Author. "The Rear-Guard of the Revolution."

Same Author. "John Sevier as a Commonwealth-Builder" (a sequel to the last-named).
(New York: D. Appleton and Co.)
[Three works dealing with particular periods of American history.]

REPRINT.

ATKINSON, Rev. J. A. M.A., D.C.L. (Editor). "Southey's Life of Wesley and the Rise and Progress of Methodism." (Warne and Co.)
[The latest volume of the admirable series of reprints known as the "Cavendish Library." The editor contributes a brief introduction and occasional footnotes. Pp. 607, cloth. Portrait of John Wesley. Price 3s. 6d.]

RELIGIOUS WORKS.

FULLER, The Rev. MORRIS, M.A. "Pan-Anglicanism: what is it?" (Kegan Paul.)
[An historical sketch of Lambeth; an account of last year's Conference: together with Chapters upon Vaticanism and Anglicanism, the Future of Anglicanism, &c. Mr. Fuller urges the formation of a "strong centre" for the Anglican Commission; an Ecclesiastical Court of Final Appeal under the patriarchal sway of the see of Canterbury. Pp. 272, cloth. Price 5s.]

PAGE, JESSE. "Bishop Patteson, the Martyr of Melanesia." (S. W. Partridge and Co.)
[A popular biography in one volume. Pp. 160, cloth, illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.]

Same Author. "Samuel Crowther." (S. W. Partridge and Co.)
[The story of "the slave boy who became Bishop of the Niger." Pp. 160, cloth, portrait and illustrations. Price 1s. 6d.]

VERSE.

ALLAN, WILLIAM. "Northern Lights; or, Poems and Songs." (Simpkin Marshall and Co.)
[A small volume of minor verse, containing some Scottish pieces of more than ordinary merit. Pp. 203, blue cloth. N.P.]

"THE POEMS OF EMMA LAZARUS." (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mufflin and Co.)
[Two volumes: (1) Narrative lyric and dramatic poems, and (2) Jewish poems and translations. Edited with biographical sketch of the author (1849-1887) and portrait.]

LONGITUDE AND MARRIAGE.

Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope puts the following knotty point in this week's *Notes and Queries*:—A. B. goes from London to Naples, leaving his wife resident in the former city. But he, unfortunately, falls in love with a young lady at Naples; and being a wicked man, with no fear of God and little fear of the law before his eyes, he determines to deceive her by a bigamous and invalid marriage. He is, accordingly, married, to all appearance legally, on board an English man-of-war in the bay, in the presence of the captain, at eleven o'clock in the morning of February 10—the time being unquestionably ascertained. But the wife left in London died on that same February 10 at half-past ten in the morning, the time being certified beyond all question. Well! the case is clear and simple. A. B. had been a widower for half an hour when he married, and could, of course, legally do so. But, stay! When it was 10.30 in London it was 11.23 in Naples. Had a telegram been despatched instantly after the wife's death it would have reached Naples a few minutes later than 11.23, and would have found A.B. a married man of over twenty minutes standing! His first wife died, in fact, twenty-three minutes subsequent to the Naples marriage, though that was authentically declared to have taken place at 11 A.M., and the wife's death was with equal certainty shown to have occurred at 10.30. Was the marriage legal and valid, or bigamous and null?

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 5*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
HENGLER'S GRAND CIRCUS COMPANY.
TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery. 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.—LAST NIGHTS of HANDS ACROSS THE SEA (free list entirely suspended). Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, A. Bucklaw, E. Gurney, Morell, Grace, Dalziell; Misses Webster, Barnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. A HAPPY PAIR, at 7.30. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 till 5, and the Libraries.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—MATINEES of "HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. A gigantic success. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Free list entirely suspended.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA. Written by HORACE LENNARD, Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. DAILY at 3, and THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS at 7.30. Seats from 1*s.* to 5*s.*

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME.—CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0, and THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7.30.—The powerful company includes—Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce. Seats from 1*s.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

To-day and To-morrow.

TO-DAY.

Govan Election Nomination.
Church of England Temperance Society's Anniversary Meeting—St. Augustine's Boys' Schoolroom Kilburn Park-road, 8.
"The Starting Point and First Conclusions of Scholastic Philosophy," by M. H. Dziewicki—Aristotelian Society, 22, Albemarle-street, 8.
Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, 8.30.
Honourable Artillery Company—General Court.
Bret Harte," by Mr. Eric Hammond—Rectory-road Literary Society, 8.
County Council Meetings.—North Islington: Messrs. D. E. Grigsby and Parkinson, Holloway Hall, 8. Walworth: Messrs. Marsland and Saunders, Munton-road (open-air), 8. Whitechapel Division; Messrs. S. Montagu Samuel and C. Tarling, All Saints' Schools, Buxton-street, Mile-end New-town, 8. West Southwark: Messrs. Haggis and Rhodes, Bath-street Chapel, London-road, 8. Strand: Mr. E. Curtice, Mission Hall, Lexington-street, Golden-square, 8. Chelsea: Mr. Æneas Smith, Queen's Park Hall, Harrow-road, 8.30. Deptford: Mr. W. Phillips, All Saints' Institute, New Cross-gate: East Finsbury: Messrs. Benn and Sinclair, City-road Congregational Church, 8. Finsbury, Central. Earl Compton and F. A. Ford, Winchester-street Chapel, Pentonville-road, Mr. Naoroji presides. North Lambeth: Messrs. Ford and Ryalls, School-room, George-street, West Newington: Messrs. Bott and Hopkins, Gospel Hall, Walworth-road, 4 (ladies). South Hornsey: Mr. J. R. Brough. The Raleigh Memorial Schoolroom (Albion-road) ,8. Strand: Mr. E. C. Keevil, Vestry Hall, Piccadilly, 8.30. Fulham: Mr. James Beal, St. Peter's Schoolroom, Varna-road, 8. Westminster; Messrs. J. Coppen and the Hon. A. Ponsonby Bessborough, Mission Hall, Bessborough Place, S.W., 8.
"Half a Century's Exploring Work," by Mr. J. S. Keltie, Regent's-square Presbyterian Lecture Hall, 8.
Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, W., 8.
"Recent Babylonian Explorations," by Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen—London Institution, Finsbury-circus, 5.
"The Prospects of an Agricultural Revival," Adjourned Discussion—Surveyors' Institute, 12, Great George-street, 8.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Cannon-street Hotel, 11.
Companies Meetings.—Nicupai Gold Mining, Winchester House, 1.30; Battery Reef Gold, Winchester House, 2.30: British Borneo Trading Company, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; Civil Service Bread, Cannon-street Hotel, 2; Burgoyne and Co., Mason's Hall Tavern, 6.30.
Hunting Appointments—Old Berkshire, Yelford, 11; South Berks, Aldermaston, 11; East Essex, Crouch Fair Green, 11.15; Essex and Suffolk, Thorpe Street, 11; Essex Union, Hockley Bull, 11; Goodwood, The Barracks, Chichester, 11.30; Hertfordshire, Wellbury, 11; East Kent, Eythorne 11; West Kent, Ashurst Park and Upper Kell, 11; East Sussex, Old Coghurst Farm, 11.

TO-MORROW.

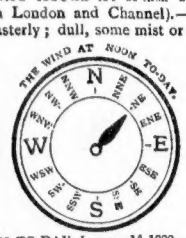
"The Compound Principle as applied to Locomotives." Discussion at the Institute of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, S.W., 8.
Pathological Society—53, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., 8.30.
Zoological Society—11, Hanover-square, W., 8.30.
"British West Africa and the Trade of the Interior," by Mr. H. H. Johnston, Colonial Institute, Hôtel Métropole, 8.
"The Amount and Incidence of Imperial Taxation in Different Countries," by Mr. J. S. Jeans, Statistical Society, Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, 7.45.
Miss Aitken's Recital—42, Grove-road, Regent's Park, 8.
Elocutionary Recital by Mr. H. Dacres Smith, City Temple, 8.
Old Devonian Club Dinner, Holborn Restaurant.
Independent College, Old Boys' Association, Taunton—Reunion Dinner, Holborn Restaurant.
Banquet to the Court of Aldermen, Mansion House.
London Symphony Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.30.
Dr. E. Symea Thompson on "Physic," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6.
County Council Meetings:—Battersea: Mr. James Tims, Landseer-street Schoolroom, 8. Central Finsbury: Earl Compton, Amwell-street Schools. North Lambeth: Messrs. Ford and Ryalls, Hawkestone Hall, Westminster Bridge-road. North-east Bethnal-green: Messrs. Torr and Wren, Victoria-approach-road, 8. Walworth: Messrs. Marsland and Saunders, Clayton Schools, York-street, 8. Norwood: Mr. W. B. Doubleday, Lecture Hall, Congregational Church, Streatham-hill, 8. West Southwark: Messrs. Haggis and Rhodes, New Surrey Chapel Lecture Hall, 3. Whitechapel: Messrs. Samuels and C. Tarling, Hyman and Lotery's Works, St. Mary's-street, 8. Brixton: Lady Sandhurst and Captain E. H. Verney, Primitive Methodist Schools, Thomas-street, 8. Fulham: Mr. J. Beal, Lecture Hall, Dawes-road, Walham-green, 8. Poplar: The Hon. Richard Grosvenor and J. McDougall, Poplar Town Hall, 8. Paddington: Miss T. G. Fardell and Sir George D. Harris, Paddington Baths, address by Mr. L. Jennings, M.P., 8.30.
Actors' Benevolent Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 12.
"The Overgrowth of Population and its Remedy," by Dr. W. Lant Carpenter, Lambeth Baths, 8.30.
Salvation Army, Mass Meeting to welcome Mr. H. H. Booth, Congress Hall, Clapton, 7.30.
Children's Dinner Conferences, Cannon-street Hotel, 3.
Hunting Appointments.—South Berks, Kingwood Common, 11; Essex Union, Upminster Bell, 11 West Kent, Preston Hall, 11.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Light breezes, chiefly easterly; dull, some mist or fog.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Midnight After. 0*h.* 19*m.*

SUN Rises 8*h.* 2*m.* „ Sets 4*h.* 16*m.* MOON—Full M. 17th, 6*h.* 37*m.* Mg.



Noon to-day
Saturday
Noon to-day
Saturday

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 14, 1889.—Dull and misty; wind light.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

RAISING THE WIND FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

It was announced in Paris yesterday that an agreement had been signed on behalf of the Panama Canal Company with the Banque Parisienne for the issue of fresh shares to the amount of 60,000,000 f.

FOURTH EDITION.

NEXT BUDGET.

WHAT WILL THE SURPLUS BE?

FORECAST OF DEFICIT NEXT YEAR.

It is not yet the third week in the new year, but already people are beginning to wonder what Mr. Goschen's next Budget will be like. Last year the Chancellor of the Exchequer came to grief with his financial proposals, and there are all the materials for another ugly spill in 1889. His difficulties have increased, his opportunities have not lessened. Unless he once more has recourse to the Sinking Fund, that last resort of Chancellors of the Exchequer *in extremis*, it is difficult to see how he can provide for his outgoings without an increase of taxation.

On the figures of this year's receipts there seems to be little doubt that Mr. Goschen will be able to announce to the House on Budget night that he has on the accounts of 1888-9

A SURPLUS OF AT LEAST £1,500,000,

and that, as a consequence, he is able to pay off as much, or nearly as much, of the National Debt as if he had never tampered with the Sinking Fund. If, therefore, he could keep all things exactly as they are, and if he could calculate upon all branches of the revenue being as productive as at present, he would be able to spare an extra million for the navy and still to make both ends meet. But, unfortunately, he cannot calculate upon a surplus in the new year. He will, indeed, have to face

A DEFICIT OF PROBABLY £140,000.

This unpleasant result is brought about by a combination of several causes. First of all, Mr. Goschen will not receive as much from the taxpayer. Secondly, he has more to spend; and, thirdly, he has to hand over the proceeds of certain productive taxes to the County Councils. Let us take these seriatim:—

I. DIMINISHED RECEIPTS.—It is too early to calculate the result of the next harvest upon the Excise. Nor can anything confidently be predicted either as to Customs or stamps. But the income tax will show a falling off. The full effect of docking the tax by a penny is never felt in the first year of the reduction, because of the arrears. In the present financial year they have been receiving arrears calculated at 7*d.* in the pound; in the new year the arrears are all at the sixpenny rate. This will probably cost the Treasury

A FALLING OFF ON INCOME TAX OF £500,000.

II. INCREASED EXPENDITURE.—Apart from the automatic growth of the Estimates, there is certain to be a large, some Ministers say a colossal, increase of expenditure on the navy. The extra addition made to the Naval Estimates next year will be several millions, most of which will be spent in building new warships at the various dockyards, and in providing for their armaments. The greatest part of this expenditure will be met by having recourse to the Sinking Fund, but probably there will have to be met out of the taxes,

AN INCREASED NAVAL EXPENDITURE OF £1,000,000.

III. SURRENDERED TAXES.—The full effect of the readjustment of local and Imperial taxation has only been half felt this year. In the new year, instead of handing over one-third of the probate duty, the Treasury will have to give the local authorities one-half. The surrender of the Excise licences in exchange for the present grants in aid only comes into force with the new year. The net effect of these two changes is that the Treasury will lose £700,000 on Probate, and £400,000 net on Excise licences, making a total of

TAXES SURRENDERED TO THE RATEPAYER OF £1,100,000.

Then Mr. Goschen has to face the following alarming array of figures:—

Diminished yield of income tax	£500,000
Increased Navy Estimates	1,000,000
Taxes surrendered to ratepayers	1,100,000
	£2,600,000

Against this he has to put—

This year's surplus	£1,500,000
Saving on conversion of Debt	960,000
	£2,460,000
Deficit estimated for 1889-90	£140,000

This is without allowing anything for increased expenditure in other directions, and not allowing for the increase of naval expenditure beyond the million that may be thrown on the taxes.

Mr. Goschen is believed to be hankering after the rehabilitation of our gold coinage. The light half-sovereign has become a national scandal, and something ought to be done. But it will cost £1,000,000 to put our gold coinage in a proper condition, and this expenditure Mr. Goschen is not likely to incur with an actual deficit staring him in the face. Neither is he likely to reduce the income tax. He will try not to increase it, and will probably contrive to make both ends meet by means of readjustment of taxation, and further encroachment on the Sinking Fund.

STEVENS STARTS TO SEEK STANLEY.

The *New York World* announces that Mr. Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist who rode around the globe, is *en route* to find Emin Pasha and Mr. Stanley, and to investigate the slave trade. He will take the route followed by Mr. Thomson in 1883-4, through Masai Land from the east coast, accompanied by natives, and using donkeys as carriers.

THE ELECTRIC SUGAR SWINDLE.

WHAT THE LIVERPOOL PATENT AGENT REPORTS.

A representative of the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* had an interview with Mr. W. P. Thompson, C.E., the patent agent, who arrived in Liverpool on Saturday from New York. Mr. Thompson said he proceeded to New York, at the request of the company, to take out the patents, although at the time he expressed his strong suspicion as to the genuineness of the scheme. Accordingly president Cotterill, treasurer Robertson, and he were to be admitted into the secret. Mrs. Friend and her party would, however, neither come there nor do anything else towards fulfilling their contract, and at length their lawyer informed president Cotterill, in so many words, "That the whole thing was a fraud, and that they had better go back to New York." Mr. Cotterill returned to New York, and telegraphed to Mr. Robertson, who at once turned the remaining adventurer (Gus. Halstead, a nephew of Mrs. Friend) out of the building. On Mr. Cotterill's arrival at the factory on January 2, Mr. Robertson and he obtained the keys of the lower secret room from the watchman, and found no machinery, but all the raw sugar that had been sent to the factory from time to time to be purified. Next day they broke into the secret chamber, and found a large quantity of refined sugar in barrels, a crushing machine, a weighing machine, sieving apparatus, a water trough, and a series of tables covered with tin plate. The whole process was then evident. The "refined" sugar had been run into barrels and brought in in the enormous packages said to contain machinery. As soon as the sugar was supplied it was weighed, and the corresponding quantity was made to pass down a number of spouts so as to form a number of varieties of qualities. Friend's relatives after his death obtained £80,000 to make machinery, giving no vouchers save for a small amount of tin ware. The factory was a five-storied building, covering over half an acre of ground, on a fine site at the docks. The floor, ceiling, and walls of the secret room were iron cased, with timber backing, and the doors of the next story below were always locked. Mrs. Friend and nine or ten of her relatives were in the secret, and some of them always resided in the building as a guard, and Mr. Cotterill went to Michigan to arrange with Mrs. Friend and party, so as to get them and their lawyer to come over, on undertaking to pay £16,000 into the trust.

THE BURGLARY AT MUSWELL HILL.

ANOTHER MAN IN CUSTODY.

The police authorities have made what is believed to be a very important arrest of a man at Southampton who is supposed to have taken a conspicuous part in the affray. It appears that from information received the police were led to institute inquiries about a man named Alfred Lyster, who was at liberty on a ticket of leave. It was known that he had left his late residence in Hoxton for Windsor with a young woman. Detective Sergeant Nash proceeded to Windsor, and there gained such information that he was led to proceed to Southampton, to which place he found that Lyster and his female companion had taken their luggage. The officer, after long search, found the man and woman at a public-house about four o'clock on Saturday morning. Nash at once told Lyster that he would be taken into custody for having failed to report himself. In company with the accused (Lyster) the woman was brought back to Waterloo by train and conveyed by cab to the King's cross-road police station, and there the formal charge of having been concerned with the other three prisoners, Charles Burdett, James Clarke, and George Smith, in burglariously breaking and entering Norton Lees and further with shooting Mr. Atkin with intent to murder him was made. The young woman, after a statement had been made by her, was released from custody, while Lyster, who denied all knowledge of the affair, was afterwards removed to the Highgate police-station, where he was closely examined by two medical men and found to have scratches on his hands, such as might have been caused by his escaping through the wire fencing. The accused will, with the other three men, be brought up before the magistrates at the Highgate petty sessions to-day. The prosecution will be conducted by the Treasury Solicitor.

It is stated that the police, by searching ashes at a house occupied by one of the prisoners, have found the remains of articles which can be identified by Mr. Atkin.

PRISONERS AGAIN IN THE POLICE COURT.

At the Highgate police-court this morning, before a full bench of magistrates, Charles Burdett, fifty-three, fish curer, of 4, Jacob-street, Boundary-street, Shoreditch; James Clarke, thirty-three, bootmaker, having no fixed place of abode; and George Smith, alias Peters, wood-chopper, of 9, Park-street, Bethnal-green, were charged, on remand, with being concerned together in breaking and entering Norton Lees, Muswell-hill-road, last Tuesday night, and stealing a purse, a 4*s.* piece, and other articles of the value of £2, the property of Mr. Henry Wright Atkin, and further with shooting Mr. George Duckworth Atkin, with intent to murder him, at the same time and place. A fourth man, who was arrested at Southampton on Saturday, and who gave the name of Alfred Lyster, upholsterer, of 4, Huntington-street, Shoreditch, was now placed in the dock and charged with complicity in the burglary and attempted murder of Mr. Atkin. Mr. Pollard attended to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Treasury. Mr. Hutton appeared for the prisoners, Burdett and Lyster, the other prisoners being undefended. The case created great excitement and the court and its precincts were crowded.

The evidence taken on Friday having been read over to the prisoners, Mr. Pollard stated that he should call several witnesses, and then ask for a further remand.

Mr. Hutton said he should not cross-examine the witnesses, except very shortly, to-day, as the case would be more seriously gone into later on.

A carefully-drawn sketch of Norton Lees, showing the manner in which the house was broken into and where the shots were fired from, was handed to the Bench.

Mr. Bodkin said the Bench thought the case was one where the fullest latitude should be given to the police.

Detective Fordham said the evidence he gave on the last occasion only referred to Clarke, Smith, and Burdett, but he knew the last prisoner Lyster as a companion of Clarke and Smith.

Cross-examined: He examined Burdett's lodgings, and found nothing there to connect him with the burglary. Re-examined: The examination did not take place until two hours after his arrest, and about twenty-six hours after the burglary.

In answer to other questions by Mr. Hutton the witness said there were other persons besides the prisoners in the public-house where he arrested them.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. George Atkin is going on satisfactorily, although he has had no sleep.

THE BURGLARY SCARE IN LONDON.

THE SALE OF REVOLVERS NOT ON THE INCREASE

At a time when burglaries and mysterious murders are of everyday occurrence, and burglars and murderers manage with impunity to elude the grasp of justice, a natural inquiry is—"Are our alarmed householders taking any precautions in the way of arming themselves against unwelcome and unbidden intruders?" With a view to answering this question a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has inquired of some of the best known gunmakers whether there has been any increase in the sale of revolvers, which they thought would be due to the condition of affairs above mentioned.

"There are always some people coming in to buy pistols for house defence," said the manager at Whistler's well-known shop at Charing-cross, "but we have not had more than usual. If a gentleman gets his house broken into he buys a revolver at once. But you see there is a question of what happens to you if you shoot a burglar. I think the best punishment for them is the lash, they cannot stand pain."

The manager at Watson and Hancock's, 308, High Holborn, said:—"I can only trace the sale of two revolvers distinctly to the recent burglaries at Muswell-hill. One was to a gentleman who lives close to Mr. Atkin's, and another who lives not far away. We have always an increased sale of revolvers in the winter, but with these two exceptions I don't think there has been any special increase recently."

"We have had no increase at all," said the manager of Messrs. J. Bland, 430, Strand.

"Several gentlemen have come in and remarked that they must get some kind of protection for their houses if this epidemic of burglary goes on," said the manager at Adams's, 390, Strand, "and a good many have looked at revolvers, but I don't think we have sold more than usual."

Messrs. Blanch and Son, 29, Gracechurch-street, informed our reporter that they had received several orders for revolver cartridges, had received a few revolvers to repair, and had sold one new revolver, in consequence, probably, of the recent scare.

SUICIDE ON BOARD AN ATLANTIC LINER.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY POISONS HERSELF.

A young American lady named Miss Gale was a passenger on board the Inman Liner *City of Berlin*, when she left New York. The passengers who landed at Queenstown this morning state that the day after sailing from New York Miss Gale was supposed to be suffering from sea sickness, but after being in torture for some time she admitted having taken rat poison, and that she had a family quarrel, and was determined to end her life. All that medical skill could do for her by the doctor of the ship was of no avail, and she died the same night. The next day the body was buried at sea, along with that of another saloon passenger named H. D. Blonden, who had died from delirium tremens.

AN EXCITING WALK AMONG THE NIAGARA RAPIDS

Particulars have been received of a daring feat performed the other day by "Professor" C. W. Oldrieve, who successfully walked on the Niagara rapids through Hunt's Falls, in presence of more than five thousand spectators, from Aiken-street Bridge to the Central Bridge. The wooden floats on the "Professor's" feet were square boxes of cedar four feet long, furnished on the top with a recess for the feet, and in the bottom with a series of collapsible paddles, hinged to swing horizontally, and on the backward push present a flat surface, like the membrane of a duck's foot. He walked slowly down the stream, and his principal progress was by the current. When he reached the rapids at Hunt's Falls the current, swollen by recent rains, dashed about over rocks and ledges. He tried vainly to keep headway, but the current swept him round and round. Several times he lost his balance, and fell forward with his hands upon his floats. A murmur arose from the crowd that he was gone. Had he capsized his chance for life would have been small; but he recovered himself, and he was swept by the current through the rollers, and once more stood erect. When finally he entered the Pool between the rapids he was thoroughly exhausted, but he was safe. He rested for a moment, and then struggled towards the shore, landing amid the applause of the spectators.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIARRITZ.

During Queen Victoria's stay at Biarritz her Majesty will be visited by the Queen Regent of Spain. The Queen will, it is reported, also entertain the Empress Frederick, Queen Mary of Hanover, and the Princess Frederica of Hanover. In making this latter announcement the semi-official German papers do so, it need perhaps hardly be said, in a most offensive form

ATCHINOFF'S EXPEDITION AFLOAT.

AN ITALIAN GUNBOAT IN PURSUIT.

An Austrian steamer, with the free Cossack Atchineff and a number of Cossacks on board, believed to be bound for a Red Sea port, passed Jeddah this morning, followed by an Italian gunboat.—*Reuter*

HOW DR. GEFFCKEN WAS LIBERATED.

AS TOLD TO THE "FIGARO" INTERVIEWER.

In order to escape the crowd and the interviewer, Professor Geffcken on reaching Hamburg, left the train at the little station of the Klosterthor, but the argus-eyed reporter of the Paris *Figaro* saw him descend, and was after him at once. "Would he see the *Figaro* man?" No, he would not; but his representative would if the reporter would be quite sure to mention in his account that "these facts have not been furnished by M. Geffcken," who feared that on furnishing anything he might be prosecuted for divulging State secrets. M. Geffcken, however, in the words of the *Figaro* "has friends who talk, and who talk with authority, and that which follows is absolutely authentic." And this is what Dr. Geffcken said through the mouth of another: At 10.30 A.M. on Saturday, January 5, police-inspector Matz entered my cell somewhat brutally and said very brusquely, "You are free. I have the order to make you go as soon as possible." As the evening before I had been forbidden to write to my lawyer, and as only a week before they had refused to let me out on bail of 72,000 marks, you will easily understand that I was thinking of anything rather than of being liberated."

With regard to the details of his life in prison the Professor was reticent, but he complained of his food, and of the fact that all his letters were opened before they came into his hands. As to the accusations brought against him, there was among them one bulky manuscript in which Prince Bismarck tried to prove that the publication of the memoirs of Frederick III. endangered the good relations between Germany on the one hand, and England, Belgium, and Luxemburg on the other. M. Geffcken's reply to this was that in a recent speech William II. had said that the relations of Germany with the other Powers were excellent. The question as to the authenticity of the memoirs was settled almost as soon as Geffcken was imprisoned, Dr. Geffcken pointing out that by comparing the memoirs with the manuscript of the entire Diary in the archives of the Royal House of Prussia it will easily be seen that his extracts were correct, even to the very punctuation.

THE STRENGTH OF OSMAN'S ARMY.

A spy from Handoub, who has arrived at Suakin, reports that Osman's strength is about a thousand, and that no reinforcements are expected from Khartoum. A few Arabs from Tokar had, however, been forced to enlist under the rebel standard, much against their will.

The heads of the Garieb and Hamdas tribes, two branches of the Hadendowas, have sent in acknowledging the receipt of the Governor's proclamation, and declaring that they would gladly accept his proposals, if the troops would clear out the dervishes from the district, and protect the tribes from their vengeance.

A large force of dervishes is reported to have left Dongola and to be marching on Wady Halfa.

THE HORSESHOE HOTEL SOLD.

We have it on the very best authority that the Horseshoe Hotel has been privately disposed of for the large sum of £40,000.

THE "TIMES" HOAXED AGAIN.

The *Buffalo Courier* prints to-day many letters and telegrams showing how an unemployed Irish labourer endeavoured to obtain money from the *Times* on representations that he could produce evidence connecting Mr. Parnell with the Phœnix Park tragedies. The *Times* sent a detective, who ascertained that the man had no information whatsoever.

EXECUTION AT ANTRIM TO-DAY.

Arthur McKeown, ex-car-driver, was executed in co. Antrim gaol, Belfast, this morning, for the murder, on the 25th of August last, of Mary Jane Phillips a woman with whom he lived in a low district of the city. A drop of seven feet was allowed, and death was almost instantaneous. Berry was the executioner.

BROOKWOOD NOT YET SECURED.

The new Wimbledon question does not seem to be settled yet. Speaking at the annual meeting of the Berks Rifle Association on Saturday, Lord Wantage said the selection of the Brookwood site, which was now under offer from Government, and the advantages of which consisted mainly in proximity to London, was still dependent upon promoters who owned land near that site not demanding exorbitant prices. However unwilling the council would be to forego the Brookwood site, they might find themselves compelled to do so by unreasonable demands and by other difficulties connected with the site. The land had been surveyed by Mr. Baker, an eminent civil engineer, and the nature of his report, which had not been received, might possibly affect the ultimate decision with regard to Brookwood. The report was certainly not favourable.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* gives currency to a report that there is even yet a possibility of an arrangement with the Duke of Cambridge whereby the necessity for leaving Wimbledon at all may be obviated. A movement is on foot for reopening negotiations, and a very wealthy syndicate is at the back of the movement.

THE EMPRESS AND THE CENSURE OF SIR MORELL

The *New York World's* London correspondent has been informed on very high authority that the Empress Frederick wrote a letter to the senior vice-president of the College of Surgeons asking him not to press the resolution which she understood he was to propose, on the ground that such a serious expression of opinion might be regarded as a reflection, not alone upon the late Emperor's English adviser, but also in regard to herself.

"BARING ROSEBERY" IN CUSTODY.

The stranger who gave the name of "Lord Shaftesbury Plantagenet" to a firm of jewellers here, under the circumstances already reported, after being arrested at Simbach, on the Austro-Bavarian frontier, was (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) released, and allowed to continue his journey to Munich. There, however, he was again arrested, as he is wanted not only by the Vienna police, but also by the Berlin authorities, on a charge of attempted swindling at two jewellers' in Unter den Linden. To those firms he gave the name of "Baring Rosebery." The union of two well-known English names is apparently a speciality with this "artiste."

SOLDIERS JOINING THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A correspondent of the Central News declares that at a meeting of the suppressed National League at Mitchelstown, Mr. Ambrose Mandeville in the chair, the names of two military sergeants, who had applied to be elected members of the League, were submitted. The candidates, who were not present, sought to join as a protest against Coercion and the employment of the military at evictions. They were elected members.

The King of Holland passed a tolerably quiet night.

The young Englishman who was recently arrested at St. Petersburg is charged with fraudulent practices, although he had long been watched by the police as a supected Nihilist.

President Carnot has signed a decree authorizing the Minister of Marine to order of private ship-building firms two iron-clad cruisers of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, and fifteen torpedo vessels for coast defence.

Mr. F. Heather, Inspector of Palaces at Windsor Castle, died yesterday at Ventnor.

A Central News cablegram announces the death of the wife of Jay Gould, the great financier.

The bullet fired by a sepoy at the Ameer on December 26, at Mazar-i-Sherif, missed his Highness, but killed a soldier.

Mrs. Gladstone has sent a kindly letter of encouragement to Margaret Lady Sandhurst, in view of County Council candidature.

Among the passengers by the Royal Mail steamer *Tongariro*, which left Plymouth on Saturday for New Zealand, was Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.

Judge Reitz has been formally installed as President of the Orange Free State, in succession to the late Sir John Brand.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* hears that soon after Parliament meets attention will be drawn to the action of Lord Salisbury with reference to the site for the Wesleyan Chapel at Hatfield.

The Empress Frederick, accompanied by her three daughters, the Princesses Victoria, Sophie, and Margaret, left Buckingham Palace on Saturday, and proceeded to Sandringham, where they will remain for some days as the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE SPECULATION IN NITRATE COMPANIES.

The money which has been made out of the nitrate industry during the past few years is leading to the rapid multiplication of companies, astute promoters apparently concluding that the public will eagerly jump at anything bearing the name of nitrate or Tarapaca. It is obvious, however, that the extraordinary success of some of the companies which have been launched during the past few years will not attend every venture that is brought out. The Liverpool Nitrate Company, which was formed in 1883, has returned in dividends £126 for each £100 of capital subscribed, and its £5 shares stand to-day at £30. The Colorado Nitrate Company, which started two years later, has distributed 38 per cent., and its shares stand at 11½. The Primitiva Nitrate Company, although formed in July, 1886, only started work in April last. Ten per cent. was paid in September, and as it is expected that the earnings for the year will amount to as much as 100 per cent., the shares have risen to 57. The London Nitrate Company, which started right away with established works in August, 1887, has paid 25 per cent., and its £10 shares are at 30. On the strength of these dividends the shares of other companies which have not yet made any return stand at a considerable premium. In an article on the Nitrate Producing Companies, the *Statist* gives tables showing the acreage, the price paid to the vendors, and other particulars as an aid to calculating values. From this we observe that the companies with works situated in the province of Tarapaca, and served by the Nitrates Railway Company, have a very limited acreage as compared with the group in Antofagasta Province served by the Taltal railway, about 150 miles further south. The caliche deposits are of less depth in the latter province, and are not so rich in pure nitrate as they are further north, the purchase price per acre being in consequence considerably less. The following table shows a considerable variation:—

Tarapaca Cos.	Acres.	Purchase Price.	Per Acre.
Liverpool	1,537	£50,000	*£32
Colorado	1,812	180,000	93
Primitiva	1,595	—	—
London	1,400	137,500	98
San Pablo	1,500	135,000	90
San Jorge	1,957	375,000	191
Taltal Companies.			
Taltal	1,000	65,000	*65
Santa Luisa	20,000	150,000	7 10s.
Lautaro	30,000	255,000	8 8s.
Julia	6,300	125,000	19 4s.

* Company to erect works.

BOULANGER'S REPLY TO THE "NO SEDAN" APPEAL.

General Boulanger has replied to the "No Dictatorship, no Sedan," appeal of M. Jacques, his electoral opponent in Paris, by declaring that it is only cowards who fear another Sedan, France being well prepared to withstand attack. M. Jacques's committee call upon the electors not to listen to a soldier who has forfeited the right to appeal to the flag, and to reject a candidate who has made himself unworthy to be at the head of the army.

THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER SPEED CONTEST.

We are asked to announce the following results of the recent competition, which we described a few days ago:—1, Oliver Wren, 79 words per minute; 2, E. D. Lane, 77.4; 3, Miss E. B. Farran, 76; 4, Miss B. Still, 75; 5 and 6 (absolute ties), Miss A. Maling and Charles Fry, each of whom wrote 73.4 words per minute; 7, J. Harmer, 70.4. Mr. Wren, the winner of the first prize, is thus, roughly speaking, 20 words per minute behind the figure reached by Miss Orr, at Toronto, last year.

ELECTRIC SIGNALLING ON WAR SHIPS.

The Central News states that the Admiralty have definitely adopted into the service the engine-room telegraph and electric signalling system known as Willis's patent, which will replace the mechanical system now in use. The Willis's arrangement was subjected to the roughest practical test before its adoption. Its greatest advantage is that the engineer, on receiving an order, at once sends the signal back to the officer on the bridge, who is thus assured that his order has been correctly transmitted and understood.

STICKING TO HIS SHIP.

A curious story comes from Alnwick. A Russian brig, the *Fortuna* grounded early last week on Belling Carr, and has become a wreck. But the captain, who is also the owner, will not leave his ship. The crew have been brought off, and on Saturday the Alnmouth lifeboat was out for three hours trying to rescue the captain. The effort was unsuccessful, however. Still the captain does not seem very melancholy. He is, according to the latest report, on the wreckage yet, with no companion except his dog; but the fisher-folk say that they can hear music—that the captain obtains variety in his loneliness by playing a concertina.

NO MORE JOBBERY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

It is generally understood, says the *Civilian*, that Mr. W. H. Smith is entirely opposed to the scandalous jobbery, so long rampant in the public service, of filling up all the best paid posts by the appointment of treasury clerks, private secretaries, and political hacks. There is, consequently, an impression at Somerset House that the vacancy on the Inland Revenue Board, created by the lamented death of Major the Hon. Charles Keith Falconer, will be filled by the promotion of either Sir Alfred Slade, the Receiver-General, or of Mr. J. S. Purcell, the Controller of Stamps.

DEATH OF A WELSH CENTENARIAN.

The Welsh newspapers to-day record the death of a miner named Evans, residing at Porth, Rhondda Valley, who had attained the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. Until within a short time of his death he was in possession of all his faculties and took a short walk daily.

The Marquis of Carmarthen, M.P., has left England on a tour through India.

With the first week of the new year the Patent Office publications take a new form. Hitherto there have been three separate sets of papers issued. These are now combined in one publication called "The Official Journal (Patents)."

Kilauea, the largest volcano in Hawaii, is reported to be in a state of eruption.

Between sixty and seventy new country members yesterday joined the Press Fund. That institution has now a capital of £20,000.

Mr. William Maunsell Hennessy, Deputy Keeper of the Records, a distinguished Irish scholar and littérateur, died yesterday at his residence, 71, Pembroke-road, Dublin, at the ripe age of sixty years.

Sincere regret is expressed at the death of Mr. Leonard Morrogh, J.P., for twenty years master of the Ward Hunt, and one of the most prominent and popular sportsmen in Ireland.

It is generally believed that the three cruisers which the Navy Department is fitting out to sail before the close of January will watch over American interests on the Isthmus of Darien.

The Prince of Wales will pay his annual visit to the neighbourhood of Monte Carlo next month. The Princess will have to remain in England, in order to hold the early Drawing-rooms on behalf of the Queen.

Mr. Caton Woodville has received a commission from the Queen to paint two portraits. But he will not commence them for some time yet. His hands are full with the great portrait group of Colonel North and his family, for which the Colonel is going to pay him £2,000.

It has transpired that a few nights ago a party of men broke into the house of Timothy Cooper, on the Kenmare estate. Cooper is a promoter of the Plan of Campaign, and it is asserted that the visitors beat him and made him promise to discontinue his connection with that organization.

The *Umbria* reached the Mersey on Saturday after a remarkably quick run. Her passengers were landed by eleven o'clock in the morning, and would be able to dine in London on the Saturday after leaving New York, a feat which is worthy of recording.

Prince Peter Krapotkine lectured on Saturday night to a crowded audience at the International Socialist Club, Berner-street, Commercial-road. He said the working men of the world should combine together in order that they might take over the mines, factories, land, machinery, and capital which their labour had made. If this was done people might become decent citizens in a free community.

The labours of the Crawford Commission are nearly concluded, and the decision is awaited all over India with anxious interest. Some very remarkable evidence has been adduced for the defence, it being alleged that undue influence is being brought to bear upon certain witnesses on behalf of the Bombay Government of a very unusual character.

The death is announced of Mr. David Hodge, who was long a member of the *Dundee Advertiser's* sub-editorial staff. Mr. Hodge had been in weak health for some years. A skilful and enthusiastic angler, he was well known on most of the rivers and lochs in the North and East of Scotland. A collection of his articles, entitled "Angling Days on Scotch Lochs," was published by Mr. Hodge, under the pen-name of "Yellow Body."

THE MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

STOCK MARKETS FIRM.—ATTENTION OCCUPIED WITH THE SETTLEMENT.—EASY CONTANGOS.

The chief demand for accommodation in the open market this morning is in connection with the fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange. For day-to-day money there is a very small inquiry, and the quotation is little better than 2 per cent, while for fortnightly advances on Stock Exchange securities with amargin bankers are asking 4 per cent., but this rate is not in many cases obtained. There is no increase in the number of bills offering for discount, and the rate for three months' bank paper is little better than 2¾ per cent. There now appears the probability of a continuance of ease in the open market until the available supply of cash has been appreciably reduced by the payment of taxes, but few people are looking for any further downward movement, the idea rather being that the tendency will be the other way.

The amount of fresh business on the Stock Exchange is necessarily small, owing to the attention of operators being occupied with the adjustment of the account. Contango rates, as anticipated, are in all instances much below what they were at the end of the December account, when money was so scarce and dear. The tendency of prices is good, and the majority of the changes are to higher quotations. Consols are steady and unchanged. In the Home Railway market the principals advance has been in the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines. The charges against operators for the rise for carrying over bargains, it is not desired to close are tight, the rate on North Eastern for instance being ¾ to ⅞, against 9-16 to 11-16 contango at the last settlement. In the Foreign department too the fall in contango rates is very marked, being as much as 2 in some cases. Egyptian Unified is carried over at 3 to 4, against 4½ to 5½ contango, and Peruvians at an average of 5 as against 7 per cent. There is again a little scarcity of Hungarian, Russian, and Portuguese. In American Railways the average charge is quite 2 lower, being about 5 as compared with 7. On Trunks the rate on First and Second Preference is the same; but on Mexican Second Preference the charge is ½ less.

The Salt Union set out with professions of great moderation, and the public were assured that prices were to be advanced only a few shillings—just enough to place the industry on a fairly remunerative basis. As the price for fine salt has just been doubled, it can hardly be said that this undertaking has been carried out. From 24*s.* per ton the price has been raised to 48*s.* until further notice. The reply that the agents of the manufacturers make is that the retailer charges the public ½*d.* per pound for his salt—93*s.* 4*d.* per ton—so that he still pockets 100 per cent. profit. But retailing pound by pound is an onerous business, and a halfpenny or a penny on each transaction may not be such a remunerative business as it looks. Apart from the Union, it is alleged that there are reasons for the advance, as coal, iron, and wages have gone up, and railway rates have increased. But still 100 per cent. of increase is a big jump in wholesale dealing.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows a considerable increase in the strength of those institutions, there being a great addition, amounting to £1,040,000, in the specie, besides which legal tenders have come back. The total reserve has increased by £1,520,000, and now amounts to £23,420,000, £2,915,000 more than the legal minimum, which is 25 per cent. of the net deposits. Last week the excess reserve was £1,455,000. Although the loans and discounts show a decrease of £1,200,000 the net deposits are only reduced by £240,000, which indicates that the New York Money Market must be well supplied.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market opened quiet. Probable sales, 10,000 bales or more. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures are one point down. The following transactions are reported for delivery:—April-May, 28; August-September, 31.

Subscriptions are invited by Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co. for 26,600 5½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each and £266,000 Four and a Half per Cent. Debenture Stock of Worthington and Co. (Limited). The former are offered at £10 10*s.* per share, while the price of the latter is 105 per cent., the stock being redeemable, at the Company's option, on and after October, 1908, at £110 for every £100. All the ordinary shares, amounting to 26,800, of £10 each, are taken by the vendors. It is proposed to acquire and carry on the brewery business of Messrs. Worthington and Co., at Burton-on-Trent, founded in 1750. According to the report of a firm of chartered accountants, the average annual profit for the seven years ending September last was £63,474.

The Sandakan (British North Borneo) Tobacco Company (Limited) has issued its prospectus, the object being to plant and raise tobacco and pepper in that locality. About 20,000 acres of land will be acquired for a period of 969 years, free of quitrent. Of the capital, amounting to £100,000, it is mentioned that 2,400 shares of £5 each will be issued to the vendor as fully paid, in part payment of the purchase-money, and that the balance (17,600 shares) is now offered for subscription.

Letters of regret to applicants for the Mortgage Debenture Stock of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. (Limited) were posted on Saturday night.

The following dividends have been declared:—The report of the London and Provincial Bank (Limited) to December 31 shows a profit balance of £53,327. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, tax free, and propose the transfer of £5,038 to the reserve fund, raising it to £400,000, £12,064 being carried forward. The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company (Limited) 10 per cent. dividend, and 5 per cent. bonus. The Bradford District Bank (Limited), at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, The Bradford Old Bank (Limited), £1 per share.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing prices:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Brighton Deferred ⅝, Great Eastern and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Hull and Barnsley, Chatham Ordinary, North British Preferred and Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Metropolitan ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Mexican Converted, Peruvian 1870, Russian 1873, and Greek 1881 ⅛, Egyptian Preference ⅛, and the Unified 1-16. *Declined*: Argentine Treasury ½.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Northern Pacific Preference, ⅞, Milwaukee and St. Paul ¾, Lake Shore ¾, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Erie shares and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅝, Atlantic Firsts ⅜, Philadelphia and Reading Shares ¼, New York Central and Ontario Shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Mexican Central Bonds 1, Denver Ordinary ¼, Ohio and Mississipi Ordinary ¼, and Union Pacific ⅝.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk Guaranteed ⅛, Canadian Pacific and Varna Obligation, ⅛, and Lombardo Venetian, 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Rio Tinto 9-16, Mason and Barry ⅜, Suez Canal ¾, De Beers, ¼, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded*: Spratts and Primitiva Nitrate ¼, and Hotchkiss ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A	132¼	⅛	London and West.	69 70
Consols	99⅞	100⅛	Chatham(Ordinary)	24⅜	⅝	London Joint Stock	60 1
New Consols (2¾)	99⅛	⅞	Do. Preference..	109⅝	¾	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43 4
Reduced 3 p. c.	100⅛	⅝	North Western	174⅜	⅜	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	61½ 2½
Local Loan Stocks	103⅛	⅝	South Western	143½	4½	**MINES.**	
New 2½ per Cent.	99⅜	⅝	Manchester & Shef.	68	70	Indian Consolidated	⅛ ⅜
India 3½ per Cent.	107⅛	⅝	Do. A	53½	¾	Mysore shares	3½ 4
Do. 5% p. c. Ru.	70½	¾	Mer. Consolidated	74¾	¾	Oregumu	1 9/16 1 11/16
Egyptian Guar.	101	2	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	6½ ¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111⅝	12½	Do. District	52½	⅝	Nanaqua	3½ ⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½	4	Midland	137½	⅝	Mason and Barry	9⅜ ⅝
Birmingham Crp. St	111	12	North British Pref.	79½	⅝	Rio Tinto	24⅜ ⅝
Liverpool	111	12	Do. Def.	54⅜	9	Montana £5 shares	2 1/16 ⅛ 5/16
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	163	⅛	DeBeers new shares	16⅜ ¾
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4	North Stafford	114½	15½	S. African Explor.	17 ¼
Do. Hard Dbs.	67½	8½	South Eastern	135	6	**TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES**	
Do. Treasury	94½	95½	Do. Deferred	101	9½	Anglo-American	8⅜ 9
Austrian Gold	92	4	**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**			Do. Pref.	81½ 2½
Do. Silver	63	70	Canada Pacific	55	⅛	Brazilian Submarine	13⅝ ⅜
Brazilian 1875	101½	2½	Can. Pacific Share	66½	7½	Direct Unit. States	9⅝ 10⅛
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	103	5	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	65⅝	⅜	Eastern	12⅜ ⅝
Do. Centrals I.	91	⅛	Denver & R. Grande	16⅜	⅛	Ditto Extension	12⅜ ⅝
Chilian 6½ p. c. 1885	101	3	Do. Pref.	43¼	⅛	United Telephone	14⅜ ⅝
Costa Rica A	91	2	Illinois Shares	117½	18½	Globe Teleg. Trust	6¾ 7
Do. B	89	90	Lake Shore	107⅛	¾	**TRAMWAYS, ETC.**	
Egypt. State Dom.	101	⅛	Ohio & Mississipi	21¼	¾	London Gen. Om.	105 205
Do. Unified	83½	⅝	Louis. and Nash.	80	½	London Street	13 14
Do. Preference	102⅜	⅝	Mex. Cen. Bonds	63¾	⅛	London Tramways	14½ 15½
Do. Daira Sanieh	79⅛	⅝	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13¾	14¼	North Metropolitan	17½ 18½
French 5 p. c. Knts.	81½	2	N. Y. Cen. Shares	111¼	12¾	**WATERWORKS.**	
Do. 4½ p. c. Knts.	105⅜	¾	New York Ontario	15¾	⅛	Chelsea Waterworks	257 62
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	83½	½	Erie Shares	23	⅛	East London	201 4
Hung. Gold Rentes	84⅜	⅝	Do. Sec. Mort.	105	¼	Grand Junction	121 5
Italian	95⅜	⅝	Norfolk & West. Pref	52¾	¼	Kent	277 82
Mexican Converted	98⅛	15⅜	N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34¾	6¼	Lambeth	252 7
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	11⅜	17	North Pacific Pref.	62	⅛	New River, New	350 60
Do. 6 p. c.	6⅜	⅝	Pennsylvania Sh.	56	⅛	Ottawk & Vauxhall	167 72
Portugese	10⅛	⅝	Phil. & Read. Sh.	23	⅛	W. Middlesex	201 7
Russian 1873	98¼	⅛	Union Pacific Shares	63¾	64¼	**GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.**	
Spanish 4 p. c.	72¼	⅛	Wabash Preference	28¾	¼	Brush Electric (£40)	3¾ 4¼
Turkish 1854	99	101	Do. Gen. Mort.	40¾	¼	Co-light & Coke A	259 61
Group 1	26¼	7⅜	Grand Trunk Ord.	10⅝	⅜	Imp. Continental	209 14
Group 2	15	⅜	Do. First Pref.	66	⅜	South Metropolitan	502 7
Group 4	15	⅜	Do. Second Pref.	40	⅜	**MISCELLANEOUS.**	
4½ p. c. 1871	65	6¾	Do. Third Pref.	22½	⅜	Alsopp	6 ⅛
5 p. c. Defence	5	6¾	Do. Guaranteed	71½	⅜	Guinness and Co.	310 15
5 p. c. Priority	50	¼	Mexican Ordinary	38¾	40⅜	Hotchkiss	11¾ ⅛
Uruguay Unified	43	¼	Do. First Pref.	113¾	⅜	Bryant and May	12⅜ 13⅜
Virginia Funded	110	12	Do. do. 2nd Pref.	63	⅜	Spratt's Patent	10 ⅛
U.S. 4½ p. c.			Lombardo-Venetian	9	⅛	Liverpool Nitrate	23 9
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 5 per cent.	81¾	⅜	Primitiva Nitrate	35¾ 7¼
Caledonian	113	¼	Nitrate Railway	28	⅛	Salt Union Shares	8½ [illegible]
Great Eastern	63⅛	⅜	**BANKS.**			P. and O. Steam	67 7
Great Northern	118	19	Alliance Bank	114¾	¾	Royal Mail Steam	61 6
Ditto A	103	4	City Bank	209½	14½	Nat. Discount Co.	113½ 14
Great Western	124⅝	¼	Consolidated Bank	8	⅛	Hudson's Bay	13¾ 19¼
Hull and Barnsley	82½	3¼	Imperial Ottoman	113¾	⅛	Suez Canal	87¼ ¾
Lanc. and Yorks.	113	14	London and County	83	90	S. & W. Ind. Dock	19 21
Brighton(Ordinary)	115	6	Union of London	40½	1½	London and So. E.	41 3

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bulgarian Six per Cents.	87½	8	Spes Bona	6¼	¾
Bell's Asbestos	16⅝	¾	Wenmers	14½	15
European Bank	5¼	[illegible]	Lawrence's	6⅝	¼
Tarapaca Water	15⅜	15	Jubilee	9¼	10¾
Oceana Land	17	18	Robinson	60	2
Jumper's Gold	14	¼	San Jago	9⅝	10pm
Delagoa Bay shares	15	1⅝			

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

I am glad to learn on the best authority that there is no truth in the stories that have been circulated concerning the injury to the health of the Empress of Russia which was said to have resulted from the railway accident at Borki. Her Imperial Majesty is in excellent health. The story that Dr. Charcot and other eminent specialists have been summoned to St. Petersburg is false.

***

A correspondent of mine went yesterday to the afternoon service at Whitehall Chapel. This is what he says that he saw within its four walls:—2 clergymen, 2 beadles or pew-openers, 16 choristers, 33 congregation, including children, and 77 wax candles lighted. This gives 77 wax candles for 53 persons. The preacher, although it is rather cruel to name him, was the Rev. Dr. L. McAnaly.

***

It may be worth while to remind my readers that the Lord Addington, who writes a more or less atrabilious letter to the *Times*, is the gentleman who was better known as Mr. J. G. Hubbard. He was made a baron in the Jubilee year, but unfortunately his peerage did not add either sweetness or light to his views about his Nonconforming fellow-subjects.

***

Lady Eva Quin, the Amazon who has just killed five tigers in Upper India, seems to have discovered a capital mode of letting off the irritation engendered by the unfortunate domestic trouble at Lord Connemara's household. Lady Eva, during Lady Connemara's indisposition, did the honours of the house for the Governor. Lady Connemara, who is a lady of a certain age, took umbrage at her position. Lady Eva left Madras, and apparently has found a good counter-irritant in tiger shooting in Upper India.

***

There are few Nimrods of this description among sporting women. There is no reason, however, why they should not kill tigers. It requires nerve, coolness, and a steady shot. There is no muscular strain required as there is in some kinds of hunting. You sit in your howdah and blaze away. As long as you keep in the howdah and the tiger remains outside you are as safe as if you were on the knite-board of a Piccadilly 'bus. If, however, you fall out or the tiger gets in, the difference between man and woman counts for nothing in the odds in favour of the beast.

***

Plenty of women shoot grouse, pheasants, rabbits, and such small deer. There are very few lady deer-stalkers. Sir Samuel Baker's wife and the wife of the famous Nimrod who succeeded last year in killing the Ovus Poli in the heart of Central Asia bore almost all the privations of their husbands in the chase. Lady Morier, at St. Petersburg, is almost as expert an angler, where salmon are concerned, as her famous husband.

***

I regret to hear that there is no truth in the story that Mr. Shaw Lefevre has come into a fortune—either great or small—under the will of Lord Eversley.

***

Mr. George Edwardes, the manager of the Gaiety, says his company will be back in September at the old house in the Strand. So the Australians will be disappointed.

***

Lord Londesborough—the inveterate—with his immaculate shirt front and reproachless button-hole, was in the stage-box at the Prince of Wales's on Saturday night. I saw Sir George Grove in another box, and the musical knight seemed to be enjoying M. Planquette's tuneful numbers thoroughly. Mr. Carl Rosa and M. Planquette made their bows in reply to enthusiastic calls, and Miss Paul Jones Huntington dragged the shy Sedger in front to make his acknowledgment.

***

The Clanricarde correspondence, which the *Times* quotes from the *Freeman*, will be found in the latest edition of Mr. Lefevre's pamphlet on Ireland which is now passing through the press.

***

Lord Mayor Whitehead is a very busy man, and only a first-rate business training, added to a surprising amount of system and precision, could carry him through the large amount of private, political, and business correspondence which he daily gets through in addition to his official and magisterial engagements. He has also the gift of memory, and as the good people of Kendal pressed round his chariot to shake hands with their Whittington, hailing him with such remarks as, "Well done, James!" the Lord Mayor surprised them by the way in which he recognized and remembered every one and everything he had ever had to do with. Max O'Rell says he was laughed at for "still believing in the Lord Mayor." The present holder of the office is likely to check the tide of scepticism by his practical conception of the one great function peculiarly attached to it—the function of initiative.

***

Every one in this mercenary and inquisitive age must have wondered what is the cost of the superb trappings of the Lord Mayor's livery servants, the scarlet and white plush, the gold lace by the yard, and the puce silk stockings. These suits cost close on a hundred pounds each, and each servant has a new one every year. The Jews buy the discarded glories for a few pounds.

***

The Duke of Newcastle, who, it is said, is to be married in April, is acquainting his fiancée, Miss Candy, with his Grace's "own country," and among the places they have visited is Melton Mowbray, where they inspected the fine old parish church.

***

The exaggerated reports which were current last week with regard to the indisposition of the Duke of Rutland were due in a great measure to the Star Chamber secrecy which the Duchess enforced upon everybody and strictly observed herself. His Grace was certainly slightly unwell, but his indisposition did not prevent him from entertaining at Belvoir a party of guests, which included Lord and Lady Cross, Lord and Lady Bristol, Lord and Lady Granby, and Lady Bolsover.

***

The Earl of Dysart is the possessor of somewhat original ideas, as is evidenced by his recent tirade against the musical composition of "The Messiah." His lordship also possesses his "fads," and one of them is homœopathy. For some time he has been trying to induce a homœopathic doctor to settle in Grantham, and at length he has succeeded in getting Dr. A. C. Pope, editor of one of the homœopathic journals, and author of a number of medical works, to take up his residence in the gingerbread city. It is now suggested that his lordship should establish the promised hospital and dispensary for the use of the poor of the district who approve of the Earl's own particular system.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ENGLISH SOCIALISM.

A meeting that, in all probability, will bear important results was held on Saturday night in the Socialists' Hall, in Farringdon-street. The object of the meeting was to inaugurate a new departure in the Socialist movement in England. Up to the present that movement has been chiefly educational and propagandist. An attempt is now being made to introduce the practical element into the movement as well as the theoretical. Messrs. William Morris, Walter Crane, and Mrs. Annie Besant, supported by a large number of working men and women, members of all Socialist organizations, have formed a scheme for starting co-operative works on new lines. The chief difference between this and other co-operative societies is that they intend to pay no interest whatever on shares, shareholders sending in their money solely for love of the cause. Several hundred shares have already been taken up by men eager to see their principles put in practice. Free from the need for paying dividends to idle shareholders, the undertaking will be for the benefit of the workers themselves. The society is to start business very shortly, and its members express themselves confident of its developing into a very important affair. The enterprise will be worked on the eight-hour system, no employé is to be paid lower than standard wages, and every member stands upon a perfect equality.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE LONDON VERSUS UNIVERSITIES' MATCH.

Oxford and Cambridge are words wherewith to charm the sport-loving public, and if either or both of these universities are engaged in athletic contests—whether it be cricket, rowing, football, or any other of our popular pastimes—spectators are usually attracted in large numbers. That the London *v.* Oxford and Cambridge match which took place at Kennington Oval last Saturday would, under more auspicious circumstances, have proved no exception to this rule, there is no reason to doubt, but unfortunately the elements were on their worst behaviour, for snow, rain, mist, and chill combined to make one of the most uncomfortable of days and to mar one of the best of London matches. Originated in 1882, the trial of strength between the London Association and an eleven selected from the two universities continued until 1884, when the "Cockneys" were mercilessly defeated by nine goals to one, a reverse which appears to have shaken their confidence, for in the following year they contented themselves with playing Oxford and Cambridge singly, with the result that they defeated the former, but were beaten by the Light Blues, at that time one of the best university elevens ever got together. This season London once more essayed to tackle the dual combination, and the match should have been played on the 15th ult. A dense fog on that day rendered play impossible, and a postponement until Saturday last was agreed upon. This delay enabled the Londoners to put in the field a much stronger team than would have represented them on the date originally fixed, while the universities, on the other hand, had lost two or three of their previous selections. It was a quarter of an hour after the advertised time when the players took the field, but once out there was little delay in commencing, the rival teams being composed as follows:—

London: W. R. Moon (Old Westminsters) (goal), P. M. Walters and A. M. Walters (Old Carthusians) (backs), C. Holden-White (Swifts), M. Bates (Royal Arsenal), and R. H. Clark (Clapton), (half-backs), J. A. Lambie (Caledonians) and W. H. Ainger (Old Carthusians) (left wing), T. Lindley (Swifts) (centre), F. W. Pawson (Swifts) and J. S. Sellar (Clapton) (right wing) (forwards).

Oxford and Cambridge: F. G. J. Ford (King's, Cambridge) (goal), E. Jackson (Oriel, Oxford) and W. C. Wells (Clare, Oxford) (backs), C. Wreford-Brown (Oriel, Oxford), H. E. D. Hammond (Corpus, Oxford), and A. M. Daniel (Trinity, Cambridge) (half-backs), G. L. Wilson (University, Oxford) and J. G. Veitch (Trinity, Cambridge) (left wing) E. S. Currey (Magdalen, Oxford) (centre), R. C. Gosling (Trinity, Cambridge), and C. R. H. Gresson (Hertford, Oxford) (right wing) (forwards).

THE PLUCK AND DETERMINATION OF THE BLUES.

At the outset the Londoners appeared likely to have matters all their own way, and for the first half-hour an almost constant siege on the Universities' gaol was maintained, the attempts by the forwards to break away being invariably nipped in the bud by the determined kicking and tackling of the famous International backs, A. M. and P. M. Walters. The London forwards displayed a lamentable lack of energy in front of goal, and chance after chance of scoring was lost by the failure of the centres to "go for" the defending backs or goal-keeper. The latter (F. G. J. Ford), who is captain of both the cricket and football elevens at Cambridge, was in his best form, and although busily employed during the earlier part of the game he allowed nothing to pass him. The energy of the whole of the University backs and half backs was conspicuous during this period, E. Jackson and C. Wreford Brown, in particular, offering a most determined opposition to the attacking forces. It was, indeed, a singular spectacle to see the London goal keeper left in solitude while the rest of his team were making useless efforts to reduce the enemy's goal. Surely, but slowly, the pluck and determination of the combined "Blues" began to take effect, and then the weak spots in the London team were discernible. When the University forwards broke away they had a straight run until they reached the Walters' unless the indefatigable Holden-White stopped them, for the other half-backs appeared quite at sea, the centre in particular being invariably out of his place. The London forwards also appeared to relax their efforts. True, their passing was pretty and clever, but it did not result in anything substantial, and when half-time was called neither side had scored.

THE LONDONERS PLAYED DESPERATELY.

On recommencing, the Londoners again pressed, but only for a short time, for the University forwards were playing better together and displaying more dash than in the earlier part of the game. At length Gresson, after a short run, centred the ball to Currey, who cleverly passed it on to Veitch, thus enabling the Old Westminster to display his shooting abilities, which he did to the mortification of his old schoolfellow, who had charge of the London goal. Having obtained first score the "Blues" played with more confidence, and Wilson shortly afterwards added a second goal to their credit by a swift, low shot, after he had dribbled close to the posts. The Londoners now played desperately, and had several opportunities of scoring, but only one was utilized, Lindley scoring after Ford had saved a good shot by Lambie.

A WELL-DESERVED VICTORY.

No other points were obtained, and thus the Universities gained a well-deserved victory by two goals to one. The success of the visitors was a great surprise, the London team being looked upon as an exceptionally strong one. It contained no less than seven International players, six of whom took part in the England *v.* Scotland match last year, while another of the forwards has been selected to play in the South *v.* North match next Saturday. The play of the London forwards was most disappointing. There was a complete absence of dash near goal, Lambie alone doing any really hard work. Holden-White, always the recipient of flattering encouragement at the Oval, thoroughly deserved the applause on Saturday, but the less said of the other two half-backs the better. In the second half they were almost useless. The brothers Walters played splendidly at back, and Moon saved his goal whenever it could be saved. The winners all worked hard, Veitch, Wilson, and Gresson being the pick of the forwards. Wreford-Brown played splendidly at half-back, and Daniel and Hammond ably assisted him. Jackson's kicking and tackling was much admired, and Wells, barring one or two mistakes, acquitted himself satisfactorily. Ford, the goal-keeper, was the saviour of his side.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

Notwithstanding the miserable weather and the counter attraction at Kennington, a few spectators attended to watch the Charity Cup tie between the Casuals and Old St. Mark's, at Beaufort House, West Brompton. These teams met some few weeks ago, at Kennington Oval, when a drawn game resulted. On Saturday the Casuals displayed much improved form, and won by three goals to one.

The strong lead taken by Preston North End in the League championship—their position at the head of the list being already assured—has not reduced the interest taken in these matches. The Blackburn Rovers have been showing surprising form of late, and on the 5th inst. they ran North End to a goal at Preston. The return was played at Blackburn last Saturday, before an enormous crowd of spectators, supporters of the home team being very sanguine of its success. The game was most exciting from start to finish, and when time was called each side had scored two goals. The Blackburn Rovers, who won the Association Cup three years in succession, have a peculiar knack of playing well in their best matches, and their chances of winning the national trophy this season are already highly esteemed. On recent form there is little to choose between them and the North End, who have proved themselves superior to all the other clubs in the competition. The results of the other League matches were:—Aston Villa beat Bolton Wanderers at Birmingham by six goals to two, Burnley and Accrington drew at Burnley—two goals each, Derby county, the "wooden spoon" winners in the League, gained a most unexpected victory over Wolverhampton Wanderers at Derby by three goals to nil, Everton defeated Stoke by two goals to nil, and Notts county, who have been running a neck-and-neck race with Derby county for the lowest position, surprised its supporters by defeating the cup-holders—West Bromwich Albion at Nottingham by two goals to one.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

The successes of the London Scottish early in the season appeared likely to give them an undisputed right to the first position among Rugby Union clubs in London, but that they are not to obtain that honour quite so easily as was anticipated was foreshadowed by the victory of the Old Leysians over Blackheath last month, when the Old Boys defeated the senior club by three goals and one try to nil. This success they followed up on Saturday by beating Richmond by three goals to nil. The match was played under most depressing influences as regards weather, and neither club was able to place its full strength in the field. An unfortunate accident occurred just before half-time which necessitated the retirement of Whitehead (Old Leysians) and Gwatkin (Richmond), these players having collided with such force as to render them unable to take further part in the game. Up to this period Whitehead had been showing very good form, and had gained the only try obtained during the first half. After changing ends A. L. Brooke, a most indefatigable try-getter, twice got over the Richmond line. J. Gould was in wonderful form at place kicking, for although the ball was as wet and slippery as possible, he converted all three tries into goals, an excellent performance. The Old Leysians have now defeated both Richmond and Blackheath, while the London Scottish have defeated only Blackheath, their match with Richmond resulting in a draw. The meeting of the Scots and the Old Leys School Boys will be the event of the London season.

The match which attracted greatest attention on Saturday was that set for decision at Brondesbury between the London Scottish and Blackheath, and several hundred spectators reached the ground in hopes of seeing a splendid contest. The teams appeared on the paper to be most evenly matched, and it is greatly to be regretted that the state of the ground was such that play was impossible.

"WE CELTS LOVE WHAT IS CHIMERICAL."

M. RENAN ON "THE THREE WISE MEN.

The French Celts gave a dinner on the Feast of the Epiphany, to which they asked MM. Renan, Coppée, Lemerre, André Theuriet, and Prince Roland Bonaparte, who claims to be a Celt through his mother and his grandmother. At dessert the cake with the traditional bean was placed on the table, and M. Renan was asked to propose the health of the guest to whose lot it should fall. The person who gets the piece of the cake containing the bean (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) is called the King, and were tradition closely followed, he would have to pay for the banquet.

M. Renan said: "You know how I hate set speeches, but as I often think of the Wise Men or Kings who came from the East to Bethlehem, I dare say I will be able to talk of them. Yes, I have an especial veneration for those dear Wise Men. What a happy world it was when kings were wise men, and wise men kings. Each of them had a different function. One was to bear the frankincense, another the myrrh, and another the gold. They were splendid old kings, and if they came to Paris, all of us who are here would vote for them. But what a beating Universal Suffrage would inflict on them in any part of France except Brittany! There, perhaps, because they were idealists, and not like ordinary kings, they would be welcomed as sovereigns of the realm of fancy, and we Celts love what is chimerical. Our minds revolt against the harsh realities of this world, and we take refuge in the ideal one, which is to us the Kingdom of Heaven. This is why we are so happy, though from the worldling's point of view so unsuccessful. We rise above misfortune; in our dreamland we find the myrrh, frankincense, and gold; we are irrepressible because no conqueror can rob us of Fancy. Perhaps we are childish in deserting Reality for Fancy, but it was to the child element in human nature that the three Royal Wise Men from the East did homage at Bethlehem. I therefore drink, gentlemen, to Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar."

The slice of the cake with the bean falling to M. Renan, he deputed M. Coppée to be his vice-president, and to pay for the banquet by reading an unpublished poem. M. Coppée then recited verses written for the occasion. The Celts then passed a resolution to the effect that they were to meet at Ploermel at the next Pardon Festival, which will take place in March.

MR. ANDREW LANG.

Mr. Andrew Lang has left London for St. Andrews to enter upon his duties as Gifford lecturer on natural theology. Mr. Lang will, the London correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* says, be absent for three months, during which time he will finish his biography of the late Earl of Iddesleigh. Among other immediately forthcoming books by this prolific author is a volume of "Letters upon Literature," contributed to the *New York Independent*, and a volume of translations in which most of the stories are from the pen of a *collaborateur*, Paul Sylvester.

MR. CAINE ON THE INDIAN DRINK TRADE.

Mr. Caine, M.P., delivered an address at Calcutta on Saturday in which he severely criticised the Indian excise laws. He declared that the increase in the revenue was undoubtedly due to a greater consumption of alcoholic liquors, and not to a better system of collecting the duties.

MR. SPURGEON WORSE.—A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

At the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington-butts, yesterday morning, it was announced by one of the deacons that the latest accounts from Mr. Spurgeon were not encouraging or cheering. He was still confined to his room, very weak, and unable to write. He had, however, sent the following telegram to be read that day to his congregation:—"Most generous friends,—Thanks for your precious words and deeds. I am worse than my fall led me to think. It has caused a sort of total injury. It will take time, but I shall yet walk, speak, and be glad. Over your prayers I exceedingly joy. I would gladly suffer such another smash to win a prayerless sinner."

BOULANGER ON THE SIDE OF THE PUBLICANS.

Sixty publicans waited on Saturday on General Boulanger, who promised to assist them in getting rid of adulteration inspectors and of the municipal laboratory, where purchasers can have articles tested. He may now add to his placards, remarks the *Times* Paris correspondent, "Adulteration for ever!"

LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.

Taking the central portion of London, which he defines as "the smaller City," Mr. F. E. Masey, in a paper recently read before the Architectural Association, gives it as his opinion that, looking at the result of the last ten years, and weighing the good with the bad, the progress far outbalances the abuses, and that in the standard of artistic excellence there has been a most distinctly forward march. "Of the quality of London street architecture put up within the area above defined during the last decade Mr. Masey precisely hits the mark," says the *British Architect*, "when he says that the recent marked improvement in our City architecture is due, not so much to a real increase of average merit as to the exceptionally good work of a comparatively small group of men existing among us. And it is by force of contrast with the work of these men that so much other work displays such feeble mediocrity. Yet the contrast is not always in favour of the better work. Why? In the first place, Local Government control overbuilding sites and street improvements in London has been about as pitifully weak and ignorant as it well could be. One has only to look at the way in which the new Charing-cross-road and Shaftesbury-avenue have been lined out to see what bunglers our Board of Works have been in dealing with street alignment, or to glance at Northumberland-avenue to note the vulgarity and ignorance which turned so promising a thoroughfare into a dark lane, bordered for the most part with piles of architectural abortions. It is this incompetent control which, no doubt, is in a great measure responsible for these preposterous evolutions in height, frontage line, and architectural quality which have so often damned the best efforts of an architect to give character and artistic quality to his work."

The betrothal of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia to the Emperor's sister-in-law, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, is now formally announced.

The income of the London Press Club last year was over £3,000, and after paying all liabilities there is a balance in hand of £40.

In Mr. Spurgeon's library is the precious copy of one of his sermons which was found in Dr. Livingstone's box in Africa, after the explorer's death.

The English section of the Paris Exhibition is quite ready to receive exhibits.

M. Carnot, with a large number of officials and distinguished men in his train, visited the Paris Exhibition works on Sunday, and promised M. Alphand on leaving to give half a day's pay to all the 6,500 workmen.

The Government have definitely decided to leave, at least for the present, the collection of the Imperial funds ceded to the County Councils in the hands of the Inland Revenue authorities.

The head gardener reported to a meeting of the Royal Botanic Society on Saturday that the recent darkness and fog had greatly injured the bedding and other soft-wooded plants, so that a dearth of flowers might be anticipated in the spring.

Colonel J. T. North, with his party, will leave England for the west coast of South America on February 6. The trip is expected to occupy four or five months. In the meantime, additions will be made to the Colonel's mansion at Avery Hill, Eltham, Kent.

The Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava and her daughters, Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood, are staying with Lord and Lady Lytton at the Paris Embassy. They will leave with Major Cooper on Tuesday morning for England.

The Brighton police have been making inquiries relative to the reported death of Mr. Everaert, who was formerly employed as assistant-manager at the local Aquarium. It was said that Mr. Everaert was drowned a few days ago when shooting seabirds from a sailing boat about a mile and a half from the shore. On the other hand, it is asserted that he has since been seen at Newhaven and Dieppe.

JAPANESE NEWS.—The Japanese Minister to England, accompanied by Viscountess Kawase, arrived at Yokohama on the evening of November 18. Count Anenokoji, a private secretary of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will be appointed shortly to the office of Secretary in the Japanese Legation in London.—*Japanese Weekly Mail.*

REFUSED TO MIMIC MISS TERRY.—"Here's a marvel from the theatrical world," exclaims the London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury*. "A well-known actress who has a remarkable faculty of mimicry has refused an engagement to imitate Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth. The self-denial is probaby unprecedented. This lady has imitated Miss Terry before. I remember a burlesque of Marguerite in 'Faust,' in which all Miss Terry's little peculiarities were reproduced to the life, and without the shadow of offence. But Lady Macbeth is evidently too sacred even to a burlesque actress."

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

"PAUL JONES" AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

THE pittites were in a pettish mood on Saturday night, when Planquette's new comic opera, book by Mr. Farnie, was produced at Mr. Sedger's theatre. But the pettishness only arose from a difference of opinion with the bores who *would* insist on *encores*, and with the exception of one or two squalls the new venture was a decided success. To begin with, Miss Agnes Huntington, the new American contralto, made an immediate hit. She is young and handsome, tall and graceful, moves easily; she is natural, and possesses an admirable contralto voice, with which she at once sang herself into the good graces of a highly critical audience. In short, Miss Huntington is a most valuable acquisition to the opéra bouffe stage, and every one should go and see the dashing American Paul Jones, who carried all before her on Saturday night. What Mr. Carl Rosa calls his light opera company includes Miss Wadman, a rather mechanical but energetic performer with a fair voice, who plays sweetheart to Paul; Miss Phyllis Broughton dances, and plays certain tricks with her French grey frock, the measure being called a *bourrée* which is vociferously encored. This greatly admired young lady made another hit with a very effective and catching song with a chorus addressed to her *sabots*; thus:—

If, girls, you'd fascinate a swain,
Leave silk and satin train;
O'er rustic frock, made *comme il faut*,
The gentleman's sure to amorous grow.
And oh, oh, oh! . . .
. . . Oh, oh, oh!
Just show him your sabot,
Just show him your sabot!

The other ladies we need not particularize. Some of them were pretty, and all of them were gorgeously arrayed in M. Alias's most splendid costumes. Two of the sets of choruses were extremely handsome—one arrayed in lovely flowered gowns, painted with Cupids and Venuses; the other, decked out in black and gold. Mr. Frank Wyatt only appeared in the third act. It is a pity that his comic agility could not be utilized in the whole play. As the old smuggler and pal o' Paul's, Bouillabaisse, Mr. Monkhouse was genuinely funny, and contributed largely to the success of the opera. The music is pretty, tuneful, and even catchy, without much originality; but the libretto will have to be worked up by Mr. Monkhouse and Mr. Wyatt. Mr. Ashley is dry and amusing. The scenery and the costumes are in Mr. Carl Rosa's best style. The origin of Paul Jones, like that of Davy Jones, seems to be wrapped in mystery. Mr. Farnie makes him hail from that villainously filthy but extremely picturesque old port St. Malo. Paul is in love with Yvonne (Miss Wadman), but Mr. Ashley (her father) demands the dibs down first. Paul goes off in a Yankee privateer, makes the sum Mr. Ashley requires—1,000,000 francs—in three years, and eventually marries her on a tropical island on the Spanish main, on which all the characters are found in the third act, even down to the chorus. Mr. Monkhouse, the old smuggler of St. Malo, has been made King of the Mosquitos, and, disguised like Red Shirt, has a song to sing oh! in this style:

"A-wah-*ik*-to-mani."
A-wah-ik-to-mani-be-bo-ba—
That's about the lingo, sonnie.
Oui, Papa.

O-la-mi-ka-too-to-ta—
That is the Mosquito patter?
Oui, Papa.

Sabbe tabbe rummi summi?
Gibbi sibbi lakki bakki!
Hope they'll understand that, sonnie!
Oui, Papa!

He and his nagging wife (Miss Broughton) make it up. Paul and Yvonne go to the altar, and every one is made happy. How it all comes about matters not. Even Mr. Farnie could not explain, so let it remain a puzzle. In a week the business will be worked up, and Paul Jones, we fancy, will draw the town.

MR. WHISTLER AT HOME.

SOME STORIES ABOUT THE "BUTTERFLY," BY AN AMERICAN CRITIC.

"Mr. Whistler's house contains," says Mr. Sheridan Ford in a "pen and ink" sketch in *Galignani*, "four flats, all with studios attached. Mr. Whistler's is two flights up, being in the third from the ground. It comprises a spacious studio, dining-room, and bedroom and ante-chamber, with kitchen and servants' rooms above. The whole interior is flooded with a wealth of golden colour, two tints of pale yellow which blend harmoniously together, and in conjunction with the yellow hangings create the effect of summer sunshine. Against this background, blue and white china, ferns, and quaint old mahogany rest so perfectly that at a glance one feels what a marvellous master of colour planned the whole.

WHAT IS MR. WHISTLER'S AGE?

Mr. Whistler can be of any age. At all times he has the vivacity and snap of twenty-five. He is always on the *qui vive*, buoyant, alert, and brimful of an eager energy. No man living ever had a greater flow of animal spirits. In height he is about 5 ft. 5 in., and finely built. A square chin and still squarer forehead are crowned sparingly with a mass of dark hair, touched with gray, slightly curled, and with one white lock carefully brushed back in an erect position straight over the centre. A pair of shaggy eyebrows beetle over penetrating, deep-set eyes of grey, that throw everything else, even the straight, finely modelled nose, into the background. One quick turn of them completes a sentence. Another flash lays bare the heart of a joke without the need of words. Mr. Whistler's laugh is as celebrated as his white lock.

MR. WHISTLER AND THE WEALTHY DILETTANTE.

There is a wealthy dilettante in London whose eccentricities and vagaries of taste have often made Mayfair marvel. His immense wealth, however, causes him to be feared, and, to his face at least, respected. And besides, he gives good dinners. The dilettante in question had long sought a visit from Mr. Whistler, but all efforts to beguile the genial wit to his house had proved unavailing. Finally a mutual acquaintance interceded, and a day and hour were fixed for the gifted painter to pass judgment on the collection. He kept the appointment, and the accumulated treasures brought together with a lavish hand were passed in review before him for critical censure or approval. Not a word escaped him as the show progressed save a solemn "H'm, h'm," that might be taken to mean anything or nothing. His mobile face did not lighten with either smile or frown. The dilettante was nonplussed. For the first time in its history his collection had failed to elicit enthusiasm, either assumed or real. When the last object of the last room was reached, and there was no more to see, Mr. Whistler gazed at his host with a look of compassionate censure, and exclaimed gravely, and without a smile or twinkle of the eye: "My dear sir, there's really no excuse for it—no excuse for it at all." Bolting for the door, he secured his hat and cane, his resonant "Hah! hah!" ringing in the ears of the dumbfounded dilettante as he hastened away. The joke leaked out, as Whistler's jokes always do, the indiscreet victim having related it to a friend, with the comment that "he couldn't understand Mr. Whistler at all, and that he was really a most incomprehensible person."

MR. WHISTLER AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Whistler's connection with, and presidency of, the Royal Society of British Artists kept the art world of London agog as long as the society lasted. It had been unable to secure the sanction of Royalty till he took hold of it. Years ago the genial Thackeray satirized it as "a safe and secluded spot to make an assignation with a mistress or to secure absolute freedom from interruption if solitude was desirable." As it was in Thackeray's time, so it was down to Mr. Whistler's accession. Under his direction it sprang at once into prominence.

Whistler's quickness of repartee was well illustrated on the occasion of the first visit of the Prince of Wales to the society's private view. His Royal Highness went only because he had received the invitation from the witty president, who was on hand to welcome him at the entrance. "I'm sure," said the Prince, as he paused a moment at the threshold to glance around, "I never heard of this society, Mr. Whistler, till you brought it to my notice. What is its history?" "It has none, your highness," was the quiet rejoinder. "Its history dates from to-day."

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 20s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

Good stories, like murder, will out, as is shown by the following, which Count Herbert Bismarck, in confidence, told to a Scandinavian friend. Somehow or other, the *Dagblad* got hold of it, and tells it with much pride in a prominent part of its columns.

***

Prince Bismarck called the other day on a northern peasant, who, country-fashion, offered him a large glass of brandy. On asking his guest whether he would like his second glass rather stronger, the Prince said, "Yes, stronger, please," and "still stronger," he said, after emptying the second glass, till all the peasant's brandies had been tasted, when Bismarck walked calmly away.

***

But this is not the end of it. The day after Count Herbert had told the story of Prince Bismarck, D.D., and the brandy, to the Northman, a large bottle of northern brandy arrived labelled "Endnæ Staerkere" (Still Stronger). Herbert Bismarck forwarded it without delay to his father, who "tasted" it instantly, and forthwith ordered a large quantity of the "Still Stronger."

***

After recording the manner of Dr. Geffcken's dismissal from Moabit prison, it is interesting to follow him a step further and notice how he was received at Hamburg, where the "traitor" resides. His sons were at the station, welcoming him with great joy, and with them were a mighty army of Hamburgers, cheering and shouting till the professor had vanished in his carriage, which drove him at once to his charming villa in the Kleine Schulstrasse.

***

A very curious case is just now attracting the attention of the medical men of a Berlin hospital. The patient is a boy of about twelve years of age, who was suffering from a slight inflammation of the windpipe. On being examined it was found that his heart was not in the left, but in the right side of his chest—a fact of which his parents had been in entire ignorance. The complaint does not, however, interfere with the boy's ordinary wellbeing at all, and is only remarkable on account of its great rarity.

***

Quite a large number of monarchs and princes will mourn the death of Dr. Orth, of Ems, who has just died at the age of seventy-six. For many years he had been the physician of the old German Emperor whenever the latter stayed at Ems; the late Emperor of Russia, King Albert of Saxony, King Milan of Servia, and many other Sovereigns had been his patients, and it was to him that the Empress Frederick sent when in May, 1877, she first saw in the newspapers that the Emperor's illness was said to be cancer. At that time, however, Dr. Orth was able to satisfy her Majesty by assuring her that "it is not yet cancer."

***

Deibler, the Parisian public headman, gave the following opinion as to the courage of some of his "subjects." Some criminals, he said, are wonderfully cold-blooded to the last, but even the coolest of them lose their head when the supreme moment arrives.

***

After all, Lieutenant Wissmann is not to go to Africa on his own hook. I he goes, he goes as Imperial Commissioner; and another man, but as yet we know not who, is to lead the Emin Pasha expedition into the regions where none has been so successful a pioneer and explorer as Wissmann before the official chain was round his leg.

***

The Queen of Roumania has accepted the presidency of the "International Library of the Works of Women," a new institution founded at Paris by Mdme. Juliette Guy, and a better choice than that of Carmen Sylva the ladies interested in the institution could hardly have made.

***

The Russian Academy of Science has just despatched a number of savants under M. Katanoff, from Orenburg, for the purpose of making scientific observations concerning the Turkish races in Mongolia, Siberia, and Eastern Turkestan.

***

A believer in Volapük, the Swiss-American Mr. O. Albert, who was one of the great New World millionaires, has left in his will one and a half million francs for the purpose of building a Volapük academy at Freiburg. He has also left an annuity of 10,000 francs to Mr. Schleyer, the clergyman who invented Volapük, but as the latter was some time ago announced to have departed this life, the ten thousand, and the pretty villa in which he was to live, will have to be given to somebody else.

***

The position in which the Crown and its faithful adherents stand to each other in "Demi-Asia" is illustrated by a little incident which occurred the other day at Bucharest. King Charles of Roumania was receiving the deputation of the representatives of the country which presented the reply to his Speech from the Throne. Five of the twenty deputies were well known for their anti-dynastic tendencies, and one of them did not think it compatible with his views to stand before the King in a respectful attitude. Said the monarch, "I say, you there, I think you are one of those who hissed me a Jassy," whereupon he of the name of Alexandresco replied, with creditable frankness, "Yes, Sire, but only a little."

***

For some reason or another the unæsthetic subject of pigs is just now greatly on the tapis in newspapers from abroad. Whether Mr. Gladstone's Homeric swine have rendered it popular, or whether Christmas cattle shows have had something to do with the matter, does not transpire, but the news from the world of pigs is both diverse and interesting. In Pomerania, for instance, the diet of pigs is a matter of great importance just now, and a police order has just been issued that no pigs should henceforth be fed with fish—no, not with a single herring—as the fame of Pomeranian hams is being destroyed by fish-flavoured pork.

***

A French contemporary, on the other hand, has found the *ne plus ultra* of what a Continental friend of mine calls "pig-meat" in the ham of the Ethiopian boar, and to this stranger from Ethiopia it dedicates a long eulogy, from which I quote the opening stanzas:—

Weep, oh Bayonne! weep for the laurels of thy hams! And thou, Orttez, veil thy face in confusion.
Westphalia, where Jérôme had his joyous throne, cease from being proud of thy German hams.
Mayence that wast French, and Hamburg that wast free, sow forget-me-nots in your distant slaughter houses!
And thou, York of the white roses and of the pink hams, sob mournfully at thy departed glory, &c.

ALLIGATORS IN NORTH QUEENSLAND.

From Townsville, in North Queensland, comes a story of a greedy alligator which a few weeks ago attacked a party of bathing boys. They were splashing and paddling delightedly about, when a man rode quickly along the river bank to warn them of the whereabouts of a huge alligator. Of course they were out of the water before one could count five, and only just in time, for they were hardly on the bank before a huge alligator emerged from the river, and having noted the sudden disappearance of the boys, with an air of disappointment darted towards the clothes, which one of them in the hurry of retreat had left, and with surprising alertness devoured the lot—boots and all. Having thus consoled himself for the loss of the boys the alligator returned to the river.

Another encounter, which has not ended so harmlessly, is reported from Mackay. Edward Ale, a man in the employ of the pioneer divisional board started with a mate for a day's fishing. After riding a short distance they disagreed, and Ale went on alone, and was fishing from the bank of Seven Mile Creek, when suddenly an alligator jumped at him from the water. With one claw upon him the saurian seized the man's left leg below the knee and dragged him into the water. Ale shrieked and struggled. The boot came off his foot, and the limb somehow got out of the animal's jaws. The injured man dragged himself up the bank, crawled to where his horse was, and managed somehow to get on to his horse's back. He then made his way to the camp, getting there at night just as a party was setting forth to look for him. The next day he was brought to the hospital. An examination of his leg showed that the alligator's teeth had completely crushed in the bone about three inches below the knee and a few inches above the ankle, the intervening part being unhurt. The limb, of course, had to be amputated. an operation which was quickly followed by the death of the patient.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MADAGASCAR.

Madagascar is a country of great natural wealth, and the time for developing it appears now to have arrived. After all the political difficulties with France we are glad to hear that an English company has obtained the first concession, and that a number of gentlemen of high repute have associated themselves with the undertaking. The concession which was granted by the Queen of Madagascar to Mr. Abraham Kingdon, and transferred by him to the Madagascar Forests Company, authorizes the concessionaire to cut and export timber from a tract of land containing about 1,600 square miles, situated on the east coast of the island. The sole right is also granted to collect indiarubber and gums in the same district. The concession is for a term of ten years, and is then renewable for another ten years, the concessionaire undertaking to hand over to the Government of Madagascar one-fifth of all timber cut and the usual 10 per cent. duty on all the material exported. The territory is intersected by fifty miles of navigable water, at the mouth of which is a fine natural harbour, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie with safety. Labour is both abundant and cheap, and the timber can, it is estimated, be put on board ship at a total cost of *7s. 6d.* per ton, including the royalty and export duty. The concession contains many excellent kinds of timber; ebony exists in large quantities. The lalona, a very beautiful cherry, the azovola, a rosewood, and the nanto, which is almost like oak, are extensively used for housebuilding and other purposes, and would find a ready market in this country, but there are also nearer markets in Reunion, Mauritius, South Africa, and elsewhere. The Government of Madagascar have hitherto refused permission to interfere with the forests, but a change has now come over native opinion, and every facility is offered for developing the great natural resources of the country. The honest working of this concession should benefit both those who take part in the venture and the Malagasy.

TEA IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION.

The following figures show the remarkable decline of late years in the imports of tea from China and the equally remarkable increase from India and Ceylon. The figures for the last three years are:—

FROM CHINA.		FROM INDIA AND CEYLON.	
1886	140,664,000 lb.	1886	83,461,000 lb.
1887	116,444,000 ,,	1887	96,542,000 ,,
1888	105,593,000 ,,	1888	112,710,000 ,,

During last year for the first time the import into the United Kingdom of British grown tea has exceeded that from China. But the comparison is still more striking in the light of the quantities delivered from bond for home consumption, almost the entire import of Indian and Ceylon tea being consumed in this country, while a large proportion of the China tea is re-exported. The quantities taken for home consumption are:—

CHINA AND JAVA.		INDIA AND CEYLON.	
1886	104,229,313 lb.	1886	74,664,132 lb.
1887	90,581,753 ,,	1887	93,054,132 ,,
1888	79,792,866 ,,	1888	105,763,368 ,,

Within the three years there is more than an inversion of the figures in favour of the British product, and it appears only a question of time when the people of Great Britain will no more look upon China as the land of tea. The English planter, by skilful cultivation and careful manufacture by machinery, is able to lay down in London a pure tea of good quality at a price which puts John Chinaman, with his effete methods of producing an inferior article, completely out of the running.

THE IMPORTATIONS OF RICE.

The importation of rice into Europe last year was the largest on record, amounting to 1,036,000 tons. The consumption also increased, and although a partial failure of the Continental potato crop may have contributed to this result, the absorption of this immense stock is mainly attributed to the growing popularity of rice as a staple article of food. At one time it was thought probable that several thousand tons would be exported from the hitherto almost unknown peninsula of Corea, and shipments were awaited with some little anxiety, as samples of the grain sent forward were much liked; but internal complications arising, all food exports were promptly prohibited by the Corean Government, thus making the shipment of rice an impossibility. The supplies from Burmah, the great rice exporting country, fell off somewhat, and as Messrs. Fraser and Co., of 40, Mincing-lane, state in their review, "had not adequate supplies come forward from Saigon, Siam, and Japan, quotations must necessarily have reached a famine level. This might have been very welcome to those connected with the Burmah trade, and to speculators generally, but would scarcely have stimulated an increased demand, and it is therefore fortunate for all concerned that the great European rice markets had not to depend solely on Burmah to meet their requirements. Taken as a whole, the year has proved a satisfactory one for both shippers and millers, and even speculators fared better than for some time past, notwithstanding the fact that the fluctuations were neither numerous nor important."

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY.
Stocktaking Sale.
DEBENHAM & FREEBODY beg to announce that their ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE COMMENCED on MONDAY, Dec. 31, and will be continued throughout the month of January.
The reductions are more numerous than usual, and a variety of useful and inexpensive goods will be found in all departments.
Detailed Catalogues will be forwarded post free, but an early inspection is solicited.
DEBENHAM & FREEBODY,
Wigmore-street and Welbeck-street, W.

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1885. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
JOHN BRINSMEAD AND SONS' Patent Sostenente PIANOS are for sale, hire, and on the three years' system. "The perfection of touch, tone, and durability."—18, 20, 22, Wigmore-street, London, W. Lists free.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description. Illustrated List free.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

LIQUEUR OF THE Gde. CHARTREUSE.
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CRUTCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

THE SHORTEST ROAD TO FORTUNE is Inventing, and also the cheapest. All can Invent. When you have a good idea, Consult Manager of "Invention," 54, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Advice gratis.

INVENTION PATENT AGENCY (established 10 years) has the largest connection in the world, and the best financial system for useful Inventions.—Manager, 54, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION may be settled in your favour if you secure the Bank of England £5 Note given weekly.—See TRADE, FINANCE, and RECREATION. Of all Newsvendors and Railway Bookstalls, or post free 2d.—35, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

"GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY." Increase your income £2 to £10 per week. See TRADE FINANCE, and RECREATION. Of all Newsvendors or Railway Bookstalls, or post free, 2d.—35, Mark-lane, E.C.

NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14s. per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6s. per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 20s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS as supplied to Royalty and the élite of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 58, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

BILLIARDS or BAGATELLES! All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done, should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to HENNIG BROS., 11, High-street, W.C.

A SCOTCH DISH, Oatmeal Porridge; An AMERICAN DISH, Maize Mush—Cooked to perfection at the ALPHA VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT, 25, OXFORD-STREET, opposite the Oxford.

FARNBOROUGH PINE-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT (one of the healthiest pine districts in the Kingdom) has been carefully reconstructed for carrying out the "pine system," the most efficacious remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Bronchial, and Chest Diseases. Pine baths and inhalation rooms, Massage, Turkish and Russian baths. Extensive pleasure grounds. Open and covered tennis courts. Complete hotel accommodation. Stern's Pumiline used.—Prospectus, post free, from Secretary.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W.—PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent Mrs. MCDONALD.

PROSPECTUS.

WORTHINGTON AND CO.

(LIMITED).

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.)

Application to Messrs. Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, London, for the undermentioned Preference Shares and Mortgage Debenture Stock may be made on the 15th instant. The Subscription List will be closed on or before the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock.

CAPITAL.

26,600 5½ Per Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each	£266,000
26,800 Ordinary Shares of £10 each (all of which are taken by the Vendors)	268,000
	£534,000
£4½ Per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock	£266,000

The Debenture Stock is redeemable at the Company's option, on and after the 1st October, 1908, at £110 for every £100 Stock.

Messrs. Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., and CO., offer for Subscription the Preference Shares at £10 10s. per Share, and the Debenture Stock at £106 per cent., payable as follows:—

	Preference Shares.	Debenture Stock.
On Application	£1 0 0 per share	£10 per cent.
On Allotment	2 0 0 " "	20 " "
On Feb. 18, 1889	2 10 0 " "	25 " "
On March 18, 1889	2 10 0 " "	25 " "
On April 18, 1889	2 10 0 " "	5 " "
	£10 10 0	£105

The Premium will be included in the Payments on Allotment.

Subscribers can pay up in full on Allotment, or on the date of any Instalment.

As respects the Preference Shares, the Allottees will be paid interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum up to April 30, 1889, on the instalments paid by them from the respective dates of payment, or payment in anticipation, as the case may be. The Allottees will be entitled to all subsequent dividends, which dividends will be payable on every 1st November and 1st May. As respects the Debenture Stock, Allottees will in like manner be paid interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum to the 30th April, 1889, on the instalments paid by them, from the respective dates of payment, or payment in anticipation, as the case may be. The Allottees will be entitled to all subsequent interest, which interest will be payable half-yearly, on every October 1 and April 1.

The whole of the Ordinary Capital of the Company,—namely, £268,000, in Shares of £10 each—has been taken and is retained by Messrs. Worthington and Co.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE STOCK HOLDERS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Fife, K.T.

Frederick Wigan, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM HENRY WORTHINGTON, Esq., J.P., Derwent Bank, Derby, Chairman.

Albert Octavius Worthington, Esq., J.P., Maple Hayes, near Lichfield, Deputy-Chairman.

William Posnette Manners, Esq., Burton-on-Trent.

Horace Tabberer Brown, Esq., Burton-on-Trent.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish-square, W.

The Burton, Uttoxeter, and Ashbourn Union Bank (Limited), Old Bank, Burton-on-Trent.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Evans, Foster, and Wadham, 2, Gray's-inn-square, W.C.

Messrs. J. and W. J. Drewry, Burton-on-Trent.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., 4, Lothbury, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Steer, Lawford, and Co., 3, Drapers'-gardens, E.C.

Messrs. Hollebone Bros. and Trench, 18, Birchin-lane, E.C.

SECRETARY.—Mr. James P. Lavell.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—4, Lothbury, E.C.

This Company has been formed with the object of acquiring and carrying on the business of Messrs. Worthington and Co., Brewers and Maltsters, at Burton-on-Trent.

The business is the oldest established in Burton, having been founded in 1750, and is one of the most important and largest breweries in the town.

The Directors state that the brewery premises cover an area exceeding eleven acres, of which over seven acres are freehold, or held in perpetuity, and the rest long leasehold property, none of less than seventy years unexpired, the whole being situated in the central and most valuable part of the town; that railways, worked by the firm's locomotives, connect all parts of the brewery with the railway companies' lines; and that the works are equipped with the most modern appliances, and are in a state of the highest efficiency and repair, much having been entirely renewed in recent years.

The Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Land, Buildings, and Inns, and the fixed and loose plant in connection therewith, stood in the books of the firm on September 30, 1888, at £274,230 8s. 4d., but the Directors state that a valuation would prove these properties to be worth at least £350,000.

They further state that the stocks of beer and materials, book debts, cash balances, and other items, less current liabilities, stood in the books of the firm on September 30, 1888, at £197,188 19s. 11d. and are worth considerably more than this amount, the stocks of malt and hops being taken at cost prices, or more than £15,000 under their market value at the time, and the beer at the brewery and agencies being valued at the net average cost of manufacture.

The Annual Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the firm have for many years been regularly prepared by Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., Chartered Accountants, and the following is their Certificate as to the profits earned:—

"4, Lothbury, London, E.C.,
"January 5, 1889.

"To Messrs. Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co.

"Gentlemen,

"The books and accounts of Messrs. Worthington and Co. have for many years been examined and reported upon by us, and we have now pleasure in stating that the average yearly sales for the seven years ending September 30th, 1888, have been 185,567 barrels, and that the average annual profit for the same period has been £63,474. During the year ending September 30, 1888, 192,787 barrels were sold, the profit of the year being £66,001.

"The Capital in the business on October 1, 1888, stood in the books at £471,419 8s. 3d. Having regard to the large reserves made from year to year for Depreciation, &c., we are of opinion that the actual Capital invested in the Property and business of the firm considerably exceeds this amount.

"As in previous years, the stocks of materials in hand on September 30, 1888, have been taken into account at cost price, their value on that date being considerably in excess of the figure at which they stand in the Books.

"We are, Gentlemen,
"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) DELOITTE, DEVER, GRIFFITHS, & Co.,
"Chartered Accountants."

From this Report it will be seen that, after deducting the Dividend on the Preference Shares, and the annual interest on the Mortgage Debenture Stock, which amount together to £26,600, a surplus of £39,401 remains from the £66,001 earned in the year ending September 30, 1888—or, taking the average profits for the seven years mentioned, the balance available for the Dividend on the Ordinary Shares is £36,874.

The business, goodwill, and assets of the firm as on 1st January, 1889, subject to the current trade liabilities on that date, are, by the Contract of Sale between Messrs. Worthington and Co. and the Company, agreed to be transferred to the Company in consideration of the sum of £800,000, which is to be satisfied by the issue to Messrs. Worthington and Co., or as they may direct, of £266,000 Mortgage Debenture Stock, £266,000 in the fully-paid Cumulative Preference Shares, and £268,000 in the fully-paid Ordinary Shares of the Company, which rank after the Preference Shares, both for Dividend and Capital.

The Mortgage Debenture stock will be secured on the whole property and undertaking of the Company, and rank as a first charge thereon. The security will be effected as to part of the property by mortgage to trustees, and as to the rest by floating charge in their favour. It is redeemable at the option of the Company, on and after 1st October, 1908, at the price of £110 per £100 stock.

The Preference Shares will be entitled to a cumulative preference dividend of 5½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and will rank on the property and assets in priority to all the Ordinary Shares.

There are existing trade contracts of the Company of the ordinary character, and subscribers will be held to have had notice thereof, and to waive the necessity of specifying in this Prospectus the dates and names of parties to any contracts other than those mentioned below.

The Trust Deed securing the Mortgage Debenture Stock will be made between the Company and the Right Hon. the Earl of Fife, K.T., and Frederick Wigan, Esq., as Trustees for the Mortgage Debenture Stockholders.

The following contracts have been entered into:—11th January, 1889, between William Henry Worthington and Albert Octavius Worthington and Worthington and Co. (Limited); and 11th January, 1889, between the said William Henry Worthington and Albert Octavius Worthington and Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co.

Provisional Certificates will be given by Messrs. Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., and the usual Share and Stock Certificates will be issued by the Company to the respective Allottees as soon as they have paid up in full.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the amount paid on deposit, or such part thereof as will suffice, will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment. Applicants to whom no allotment is made, or whose deposit is beyond that required to meet the further payment on allotment, will receive back their deposit, or such excess, as the case may be, in full.

Failure by allottees in payment at the due date of any instalment will render the allotments liable to cancellation, and the deposit to forfeiture.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and of the trust deed and the contracts above mentioned, may be inspected at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors, and also at the Offices of Messrs. Hollams, Sons, Coward, and Hawksley, Solicitors to the said Trustees and to Messrs. Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co.

Applications for the Preference Shares and Mortgage Debenture Stock, with the deposit, may be made to Messrs. Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square, or will be received on their behalf by Messrs. Steer, Lawford, and Co., at 3, Drapers'-gardens, E.C., or by Messrs. Hollebone Brothers and Trench, at 18, Birchin-lane, E.C.

London, 12th January, 1889.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, and CLOSE on or before THURSDAY, the 17th instant, for Town, and the following day for the Country.

Messrs. BROWN, JANSON, and Co. are authorized to receive applications for the undermentioned Share Capital.

SANDAKAN (BRITISH NORTH BORNEO) TOBACCO COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of the members is strictly limited to the amount of their shares.

CAPITAL £100,000, in 20,000 SHARES of £5 EACH,

Of which 2,400 Shares will be issued to the Vendor as fully paid, in part payment of the purchase money, and the balance of 17,600 Shares is now offered for public subscription.

Payable 10s. on application, £1 on allotment, and £1 on 28th February, 1889, and the balance in calls not exceeding £1, two successive calls not to be payable at a less interval than two months.

DIRECTORS.

T. K. Bellis, 6, Jeffreys-square, E.C., Tobacco Importer.

Bradley Depledge, Woolpack-buildings, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

John Hunter (Chairman, John Hunter, Wiltshire, and Co., Limited, Cigar and Tobacco Importers and Manufacturers).

D. G. Saudeman, Vanburgh Park, Blackheath (Director, Lion Fire Insurance Company, Limited).

BANKERS.—Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Newman, Hays, and Co., 31, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKER.—Frederick T. Gade, 71, Cornhill, E.C., and Stock Exchange.

AUDITORS.—Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 4, Lothbury, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—31, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.).—J. Melville.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS AND PURCHASE.

This Company is formed for the purpose of planting and raising tobacco and pepper on an extensive tract of land situated on the Kinabatangan River, Sandakan Bay, North Borneo, 20,000 acres in extent.

TENURE OF LAND.

The land to be acquired by the Company will be for 999 years, free of quit rent, from the British North Borneo Company. The export duty is one cent of a dollar per pound avoirdupois on the tobacco grown on the land, to commence and be payable after January 1, 1892, and the duty is not to be increased for twenty years thereafter.

SELECTION OF THE LAND.

The land has been selected by the advice of Mr. C. Walter Flint, of the well-known firm of Flint and Co., Sandakan. Mr. Flint has had very considerable experience of British North Borneo, and selected this land as most suitable for tobacco and also pepper growing; and his firm will act as agents for the Company in British North Borneo, and the Company will have the advantage of his frequent supervision.

The land of the East Borneo Planting Company (the shares of which were lately subscribed several times over) was selected on the recommendation of Mr. Flint, who considers the land to be purchased by this Company equally suitable for tobacco growing. Splendid tobacco has already been produced from this district.

PEPPER.

The cultivation of pepper has been carried on by the natives in British North Borneo in a rough sort of fashion for a very long period, and it is well known that large profits have been made by the Chinese pepper planters in the Sarawak portion of Borneo of recent years from the cultivation of this product.

Pepper is now quoted at the very remunerative price to the grower of 11d. per pound, and it is not expected to decrease in value, as, owing to the long continued struggle between the Dutch and the inhabitants of Acheen in Sumatra, one of the principal pepper-producing countries of the world, the crops of pepper from thence have fallen off from an annual export of 9,975,000 lb. to 1,995,000 lb., and thousands of acres of once fertile pepper plantations have now lapsed into their original state of jungle.

The cultivation of the pepper vine is unusually free from risk, and as it requires but little care and attention after planting until the first reaping of the crop, the profits are very considerable.

TIMBER.

The land is well wooded, and it is believed that the sale of the timber during the process of clearing will prove a source of revenue, as, being close to the river, shipment is easy.

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

It has been demonstrated that the soil and climate of the part of British North Borneo where these lands are situated is most suitable for growing tobacco, and most of the land taken up is held by Sumatra planters, who, notwithstanding the very large profits made in Sumatra, believe they can be exceeded in British North Borneo.

LABOUR.

Labour is plentiful; any number of coolies required can be obtained from Hong Kong without difficulty, there being now direct steam communication there. It is proposed to open up 500 acres the first year, at an estimated cost of 160,000 dols., or £24,000, and in this estimate the cost of importing the coolies from China and erecting the permanent buildings is included.

A considerable proportion of this sum will be a permanent investment, as the necessary buildings erected for the development of the first 500 acres will be available for the development of further acreage, and the cost of the first importation of the coolies will not have to be repeated.

TRANSPORT.

Sandakan, owing to its excellent means of river communication, is the best and cheapest place in North Borneo for carrying on tobacco and pepper planting operations. It is the seat of the Government of North Borneo.

PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS.

The profits of successful tobacco planting are very large, frequently exceeding 100 per cent.; and if the success of this Company, taking all its advantages into consideration, is anything approximating what may be expected, there is every reason to expect large and speedy returns. It is estimated that the yield from the 500 acres intended to be opened up the first year will return a dividend of at least 25 per cent. on the capital called up, including shares issued to the vendor, and as further land is put under cultivation, largely increased dividends may be looked for in subsequent years.

In Sumatra the taxation is very great—heavy fiscal burdens, rates and taxes being imposed—from which the land in British North Borneo is free, and yet in Sumatra the profits made are very large, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Deli Maatschappy Dividend, 1887	108½
Deli Batavia Company, 1887	135
Amsterdam Deli Company, 1887	70
Tabac Maatschappy Arendsburg, 1887	169
The shares of the London Borneo Tobacco Company, £10 paid, floated last August, are now selling at	14

PURCHASE MONEY.

The purchase money for the estate is to be £18,000 in cash and £12,000 in shares fully paid up.

MANAGER.

The vendor, who takes a large proportion of the consideration for the property in shares, has, subject to the approval of the Directors, secured the services of an experienced and thoroughly competent manager from Sumatra, who will at once commence operations and engage sufficient assistance and coolies.

REPORTS.

Reports, &c., will be found annexed to the Prospectus. Attention is called to one on tobacco grown on Suarlamba, in the same district as the Company's property.

CONTRACTS.

The contract for sale is dated the 9th day of January, 1889, entered into between the vendor, Claude Scott Stewart, of the one part, and John Melville, as a trustee for the Company, of the other part. The vendor is the promoter of the Company, and will pay all legal expenses, advertising, and other charges (including brokerage) incidental to the formation, registration, and incorporation of the Company up to allotment. In relation to such charges the vendor has entered into certain arrangements with various persons which may technically constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants for shares must be deemed to have notice of such contracts, and to accept the above statement as a sufficient compliance with that section of the Act, and to waive any further particulars.

ALLOTMENT.

If no allotment be made to any applicant for shares, the deposit will be returned in full, and if a less number of shares than that applied for be allotted the surplus of the amount paid on application will be credited on account of the amount due on allotment.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

Application will be made in due course for a settlement on the Stock Exchange and a quotation in the official list.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association and the above-mentioned contract may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Applications for Shares may be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, stating the number of Shares required, accompanied by a deposit of 10s. per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the Offices of the Company.

London, 12th January, 1889.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

Gold Medal Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD, and MELLOW

DELICIOUS and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

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The most Perfect Form of CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT

AT PRESENT KNOWN.

IT IS FOUND NECESSARY TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC AGAINST IMITATIONS.

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SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

MILNERS' SAFES.

28, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC.

Health, Strength, Energy.

It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, securing Health, Strength, and Energy.

Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC. Bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. *Sold everywhere.*

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

The BEST, and SAFEST, and CHEAPEST. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE SOAP.

Tablets, 6d. Clarifies the Skin. *Sold everywhere.*

SHORTHAND.

Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men, note—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. Inspect (free) our list of vacancies. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Country boarders received. A chartered accountant gives practical training in book-keeping. Prospectus post free.

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Invite attention to their Special System of Assurances at VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS, securing

(1) A CAPITAL SUM INCREASED BY BONUSES on the attainment of any given age, with the option of receiving instead either a large PAID-UP ASSURANCE (if in good health) or a PENSION FOR LIFE; and

(2) PAYMENT OF THE CAPITAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF FAMILY OR RELATIVES in the event of Death before the age is attained.

Full Particulars on application.

JAS. CHISHOLM, Manager.

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AT HOME AND ABROAD. ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS Insured against by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON. Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY, Chairman.

Annual Income, £248,000.

Compensation already paid, £2,600,000.

Moderate Premiums—Favourable Conditions—New Concessions. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

West-end Office—8, Grand Hotel Buildings, W.C.

Head Office—64, Cornhill, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle-street, London.

WEST-END OFFICE: 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.

EDINBURGH OFFICE: 23, St. Andrew-square.

DUNDEE OFFICE: 6, Panmure-street.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.

The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 5 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

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FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£30 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.

DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.

For particulars apply to the Secretary,

F. H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1857.

Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post. For forms of application apply to

W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

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Cheap Express Service Weekdays and Sundays.

From Victoria 7.50 P.M., and London Bridge 8.0 P.M.

Fares—Single, 34s. 7d., 25s. 7d., 18s. 7d.; Return, 58s. 3d., 42s. 3d., 33s. 3d.

Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c. Trains run alongside Steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

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Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit

All the principal places of interest.

FOR full particulars see Time Books and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where tickets may also be obtained:—West-end General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Ludgate-circus Office.

(By Order) A. SARLE,
Secretary and General Manager.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.

The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
IBERIA	4,702	4,200	Jan. 18.
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918	4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,184	7,000	March 29

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.

Cheap Single and Return Tickets.

Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

TOUR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. The ORIENT COMPANY will despatch their large full powered steamship "GARONNE," 3,876 tons register, 3,000 horse power, from LONDON, on the 20th February, for a THIRTY-SEVEN DAYS' CRUISE, visiting LISBON, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Nice, Malaga, Cadiz.

The "Garonne" is fitted with the electric light, hot and cold baths, &c. Cuisine of the highest order. Managers—F. GREEN and Co., ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

For terms and further particulars apply to the latter firm, or to West-end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

STEAM, LONDON TO AUSTRALIA, via Teneriffe and Cape of Good Hope. THE ABERDEEN LINE, s.s. ABERDEEN, 3,616 tons, will leave the Royal Albert Docks on February 28 for MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, taking passengers for all AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND PORTS. The accommodation for first and third class passengers is very superior, and an experienced surgeon will be carried. Fares from 15 guineas. For freight or passage apply to GEO. THOMPSON and Co., 24, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £26; return ticket 26, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

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President.—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES.

Chairman.—C. T. MURDOCH, Esq., M.P.

Treasurer.—W. BURDETT-COUTTS, Esq., M.P.

Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the £20,000 required to complete the New Buildings, the first portion of which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in July last.

WILLIAM T. GRANT Secretary.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, VINCENT-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.

The COMMITTEE Urgently APPEAL for FUNDS to carry out the much needed improvement of Rebuilding the Hospital. £15,000 is required for this object. Donations towards this fund and annual subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

F. C. HOWARD, Secretary.

THE DESTITUTE POOR.—The LONDON SAMARITAN SOCIETY and HOMERTON MISSION is in NEED of FUNDS to provide Coal, Bread, Grocery, and Lodgings to the Destitute, by a system of tickets available all over London and Suburbs.

Copies of which will be sent on application.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, London and County Bank, Amhurst-road, Hackney; Messrs. Josiah Beddow and Son, Chartered Accountants, 2, Gresham-buildings, E.C.; or by the Director,

JOHN JAMES JONES,
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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 335, will be published on THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

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III. Venice: her Institutions and Private Life.
IV. Letters and Diary of Count Cavour.
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VI. Dean Burgon's Lives of Twelve Good Men.
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In connection with this school there are Foundation Scholarships, &c., tenable in the school, or at any place of higher education approved by the Governors.

Term fees, £5 17s. The NEXT TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, 1889, when new pupils can be received, provided the entrance examination is passed.

Applications to be made to the Secretary, at the school address.

CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PRINCE OF WALES-ROAD, N.W. Head Mistress, Miss LAWFORD. The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, 18th January, 1889. In connection with this school there are Foundation Scholarships, &c., tenable in the North London Collegiate School for Girls, or any place of Higher Education approved by the Governors. Term Fees: £1 14s. or £2 8s., according to age. Application to be made to the Secretary, at the School.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—NEXT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held on FRIDAY, January 18, at 2.30 P.M. For particulars of the College, of the subjects of this examination, and of the various boarding houses, apply to School Secretary. It is requested all applications may be sent in before WEDNESDAY, January 16.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

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NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWBRIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.

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LEANNESS or FATNESS.—The investigations of a German Physician of deep scientific research in reducing corpulency without the slightest danger have led to the further discovery of a means of putting flesh on thin persons and general development of figure, except in local atrophy. Either pamphlet in English free for one stamp—state if fat or lean.—Manager, Chomberg Institute, 113, Regent-street, London, W.

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Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, January 14, 1889.